

# THE LANCET

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REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.** 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at BRADFORD, commencing on WEDNESDAY, September 17.

Prof. A. W. WILLIAMSON, Ph.D. F.R.S. F.R.C.S.

IN THE PLACE OF

J. P. JOULE, D.C.L. LL.D. F.R.S.

Who has resigned the Presidency in consequence of ill health.

**NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS OF MEMOIRS.**—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organising Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several communications, that each Author should prepare an Abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and that he should send it, together with the original Memoir, by post, on or before September 1, addressed thus:—"General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W." For Section . . . . . If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note.

Information about local arrangements may be obtained by application to the Local Secretaries at Bradford.

G. GRIFFITH, M.A.,  
Assistant General Secretary, Harrow.

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Specimens to be delivered, by permission of the Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, in the City, between SEPTEMBER 25th and OCTOBER 3rd, 1873, and to remain the property of the Artist.

Respectfully as to the Conditions of the Competition to be made of the Clerk of the Company, WILLIAM MOORE SHERRIFF, Esq., 50, Mark Lane, E.C., or Professor TENNANT, 140, Strand, London, W.C., by either of whom printed Particulars will be forwarded.

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In Aid of the Funds of the BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTY-FIRST CELEBRATION.

On TUESDAY, August 26; WEDNESDAY, August 27; THURSDAY, August 28; FRIDAY, August 29. President—The Right Hon. the EARL of SHREWSBURY and Talbot, M.P.

Principal Vocalists. Mlle. TITENS, Madame LEMMENS-SHERINGTON, and Mlle. ALBANI. Madame PATEY and Madame TREBELL-BETTINI; Mr. SIMS REEVES, Mr. VERNON RIGBY, and Mr. W. H. CUMMINGS; Mr. BAXTER and Signor ROLI.

Organist—Mr. STIMPSON.

Conductor—Mr. MICHAEL COSTA.

**OUTLINE OF THE PERFORMANCES.**

TUESDAY MORNING, August 26, 11 A.M.—TUESDAY EVENING, August 26, 8 P.M.—A New Cantata, by F. Schira, entitled THE LORD of BURLEIGH (first time of performance); and a Miscellaneous Selection, to include UNO DELLA PACE, Rossini.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 27, 11 A.M.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 27, 8 P.M.—A New Cantata, by F. Schira, entitled THE LORD of BURLEIGH (first time of performance); and a Miscellaneous Selection, to include UNO DELLA PACE, Rossini.

THURSDAY MORNING, August 28, 11 A.M.—THURSDAY EVENING, August 28, 8 P.M.—A New Cantata, by F. Schira, entitled THE LORD of BURLEIGH (first time of performance); and a Miscellaneous Selection, to include UNO DELLA PACE, Rossini.

FRIDAY MORNING, August 29, 11 A.M.—FRIDAY EVENING, August 29, 8 P.M.—A New Cantata, by F. Schira, entitled THE LORD of BURLEIGH (first time of performance); and a Miscellaneous Selection, to include UNO DELLA PACE, Rossini.

Programmes of the Performances will be forwarded by post on application to the undersigned, at the Offices of the Festival Committee, 10, Ann-street, Birmingham, on and after the 31st of July.

By order.

HOWARD S. SMITH, Secretary to the Festival Committee.

**CRYSTAL PALACE.**

PARTICULAR ATTRACTIONS THIS DAY and NEXT WEEK.

SATURDAY (August 30)—Miss Blanche Cole's Benefit: Opera, 'La Sonnambula,' at 8.

SUNDAY—The Great Holiday Fête: Dramatic Entertainments; Ballad Concert; Military Band; Great Fireworks, &c.

TUESDAY—Opera, 'La Sonnambula,' at 8.

WEDNESDAY—The Police Orphanage Fête.

THURSDAY—Opera production of 'Satanella,' at 8.

FRIDAY—Special Performance of Opera, at 8.

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The Autumn Term will commence on MONDAY, September 2nd. The Principal will attend in the School from 10 till 4 each day, from this day to FRIDAY, August 30, to pass Candidates for admission.

Students can be inscribed only in the Office of the School of Art, Science, and Literature, next the Reading Room, Crystal Palace, where Prospectuses and all other information respecting the School can be obtained.

By Order of the Committee.

F. K. J. SHENTON, Superintendent Literary Department.

**PUBLIC LIBRARY and MUSEUM.**—The Enlargement of the PUBLIC LIBRARY and MUSEUM at MAIDSTONE, and the addition to the Collection therein recently made by the late J. L. BREECHLEY, Esq., rendering it necessary to appoint an additional CURATOR, whose duties it will be to take the Departments of Natural History, Entomology, Botany, and Conchology, the Committee are ready to receive Applications from persons qualified to perform the Duties of the Office. The Salary will be at the rate of 100*l*. per annum, payable quarterly, with Apartments, Coals, and Gas-lights.—All communications to be made and addressed to the Town Clerk of Maidstone, on or before the 8th day of August, 1873.

**ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.**

THE WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on WEDNESDAY, October 1. The Clinical Practice of the Hospital comprises a Service of 710 Beds, inclusive of 34 Beds for Convalescents at Highgate. Students can reside within the Hospital walls, subject to the College regulations. For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made personally, or by letter, to the Resident Warden of the College.

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Copies of the Regulations relating to the Scholarships may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

July 26th, 1873.

**LONDON INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE,**

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—Report of Cambridge Syndicate.

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DECLARATION of GEORGE NESBITT, Public Accountant,  
 Fellow of the Manchester Institute of Accountants:—

I, GEORGE NESBITT, of 11, Cross-street, in the city of Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, Public Accountant, do solemnly and sincerely declare:—

1. That I have had produced to me, and have examined, all the publishing books and accounts, and the invoices and receipts for paper supplied by the manufacturers, from the Twenty-fourth day of March to the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, to the proprietors of the NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE and the NEWCASTLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE Newspapers, which are printed and published at the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and elsewhere.

2. That the number of copies of the NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE, printed and published at the Publishing Office in Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, from the Twenty-fourth day of March to the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, amounts to

**2,558,490.**

3. That the said number of 2,558,490 copies of the said newspapers, so printed as aforesaid, gives for the period of Seventy-two Days, being the number of publishing days between the said Twenty-fourth day of March and the Fourteenth day of June, an average of

**35,534**

**COPIES PER DAY.**

4. That the number of copies of the NEWCASTLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, printed and published at the Publishing Office in Westgate-road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, from and with the Twenty-ninth day of March to and with the Fourteenth day of June, 1873, amounts to

**378,250.**

5. That the said number of 378,250 copies of said NEWCASTLE WEEKLY CHRONICLE, so printed as aforesaid, gives for the period of Twelve Weeks, being the number of publishing weeks between the said Twenty-ninth day of March and the Fourteenth day of June, an average of

**31,521**

**COPIES PER WEEK.**

And I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled an Act for the more Effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various departments of the State, and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits, and to make other provisions for the abolition of unnecessary oaths."

GEORGE NESBITT, F.M.I.A.

Declared at the Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of June, 1873, before me,

RICHD. CAIL, Mayor,

One of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace acting in and for the borough and county of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Number of Copies of

THE

**NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE**

Printed during the week commencing June 16 was

On MONDAY	...	June 16	...	41,700
On TUESDAY	...	June 17	...	36,500
On WEDNESDAY	...	June 18	...	36,250
On THURSDAY	...	June 19	...	36,300
On FRIDAY	...	June 20	...	37,500
On SATURDAY	...	June 21	...	36,500

Total Number for Six Issues ... 224,750

The Number of Copies of

THE

**NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE**

Printed during the week commencing June 23 was

On MONDAY	...	June 23	...	40,000
On TUESDAY	...	June 24	...	50,000
On WEDNESDAY	...	June 25	...	53,000
On THURSDAY	...	June 26	...	48,000
On FRIDAY	...	June 27	...	40,000
On SATURDAY	...	June 28	...	40,000

Total Number for Six Issues ... 271,000

The Number of Copies of

THE

**NEWCASTLE DAILY CHRONICLE**

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On TUESDAY	...	July 1	...	39,500
On WEDNESDAY	...	July 2	...	39,250
On THURSDAY	...	July 3	...	39,500
On FRIDAY	...	July 4	...	39,750
On SATURDAY	...	July 5	...	40,250

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Warren De La Rue, F.R.S.	20	0	0
B. D.	5	5	0
H. Deulton & Co.	10	10	0
Sir William Drake	5	5	0
Henry Duriacher	5	5	0
Henry Edwards, M.P.	10	10	0
Lord Esher, M.P.	5	5	0
Elkington & Co.	50	0	0
Professor Ella	5	5	0
Thomas Fairbairn	5	5	0
Walter T. Fawcett	3	3	0
James Forrest	2	2	0
P. Le Neve Foster	2	2	0
John Fowler, C.E.	10	10	0
C. J. Frake	100	0	0
Francis Fry	3	3	0
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Earl Granville, K.G.	25	0	0
Henry Grissell	10	10	0
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SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1873.

LITERATURE

*Political Women.* By Sutherland Menzies. 2 vols. (H. S. King & Co.)

A BIOGRAPHICAL dictionary of political women would in extent equal an encyclopædia. In these two volumes only three or four are named; and, except the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Hill (Masham), they are of little importance to an English reader. Political women are to be found even in prehistoric times. In Olympus they obstructed the plans of the father of the gods, whether those plans regarded heaven or earth; and old mythology shows how the peace of mind of Pluto, Vulcan, and Neptune could be disturbed, and their realms rendered intolerable by the sayings and doings of mischievous beauty.

They are numerous in history, sacred or profane. Among the political women of Greece, there is none who has left more tender memories than the Aspasia, at whose beautiful feet Pericles was content to sit. A far brighter example is furnished by the list of Roman political women, namely, that Cornelia who married a Roman citizen when she might have been the bride of a king. Cornelia's merit was well recognized by her grateful country, by the erection of her statue in her lifetime, with the inscription, "Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi."

We do not see why we should disbelieve the oft-recorded saying of Cornelia, that those Gracchi were her real and only jewels, any more than the equally well-known saying of another political woman of her day, the mother of the last Arab-Mohammedan king of Granada. When Abdallah checked his horse to take a farewell look at the city from which he was expelled, and burst into tears at the sight, the stronger-minded and stouter-hearted old lady, who had been a sort of minister without portfolio, exclaimed, "You do well to weep like a woman for what you could not defend like a man!" If there had been many men in the Moorish kingdom in Spain, with the defiant spirit of Abdallah's mother, history would have had other consequences to unfold. One cannot but feel indignant at the wrong that has been done to this political old lady. She has been robbed of her famous saying by one of her own countrymen, who chronicled the later, and those the little, deeds of her son. Abdallah, the ex-king, fell in battle, in the service of an African prince. "Ah, wretched man!" cries the plagiarizing historian, "who could lose his life in another's cause, though he did not dare to die in his own!" This superfluous scorn is modified, however, by the comment that, after all, "such was the immutable decree of destiny!" and Abdallah could not help himself.

The secret history of every country abounds with traces, more or less distinct, of the influence—for good or for evil—of political women. The fabled potentate who, whether he heard of a revolution or a simple catastrophe, always asked, "Who is she?" implied that a woman was the prime mover of every event.

When M. Guizot published his *Mélanges Biographiques et Littéraires*, the pages that afforded most pleasure were those in which he

painted various portraits of women. Some of them found love in marriage, like Lady Russell; others neither found nor sought it, like the widow of the celebrated Lavoisier, whose death, resembling that of Lord William Russell, was on the scaffold—a political sacrifice. The widow of Lavoisier did not find solace in writing such a letter as Lady Russell wrote to Halifax. She became Madame la Comtesse de Rumfort; and she separated from her second husband because he would not allow her to continue to bear the name of her first. Madame Récamier, who was one of the political as well as charmingly social women of her day, reigned over French high life in her *salons*, while her husband lived under the same roof as a stranger guest in his own house. When Prince Augustus of Prussia exchanged a promise of marriage with this lady, her husband being still alive, it was said that "la sorte de lien qui avait uni la belle Juliette à M. Récamier était de ceux que la religion Catholique elle-même proclame nuls." But Madame Récamier was only an amateur diplomat. It has been boasted by some French writers that the Revolution which began four-score years ago, and has not yet come to an end, stamped out the political woman. "Women," says M. Cuvillier Fleury, "who could fight, like Jeanne d'Arc; or foment factions, like Madame de Longueville; or intervene in Cabinet Councils, like Madame de Maintenon; or govern the State, from the side of her bed, like Madame de Pompadour; or inflame a political party, like Madame Roland, are no longer possible, or are scarcely possible, in the present epoch." This conclusion, however, is jumped at a little too hastily. Madame de Staël possessed political influence enough to induce Napoleon to drive her from France; and the enemies of the Empress Eugénie allege that she had a voice in measures which led to the destruction of an empire.

In fact the ex-Empress is the last of a long line of women who, through religion, have influenced the political destinies of France. The principal agents in that line have been enumerated, in a review of Mr. Jervis's 'History of the Church of France,' in the current number of the *Quarterly*. The line begins with Clotilda, for whose sake, and for victory's sake, Clovis and the Franks became "Christians." "There was manifest," we are told, "in the female influence of Clotilda, the origin of the long line of illustrious women who, for good or for evil, have swayed the religious passions of France, through Fredegonda, through Blanche, through Joan of Arc, through Chantal, and Guyon, and Maintenon, down to the Empress Eugénie." But the name of another political woman is omitted in this list, a name which is connected with France, and, indeed, with England also, and the bearer of which was herself neither French nor English. Such a woman is not to be passed over.

The lady in question was, by birth, Russian. No country in the world has been more despotically ruled by women than Russia. They have governed, some within their boudoirs, others on the throne. There was one who ruled, or rather served, Russia in quite another fashion. This lady, Mdle. de Benckendorff, married, in 1800, the Prince de Lieven. The bride was only fifteen years of age. The young couple began married life in the

gayest manner, and kept the manner up for ten years, in St. Petersburg. Subsequently, the Prince was sent on a small diplomatic mission to Berlin, and there the brilliant Princess devoted herself to the study of diplomatic principles and practices. Later still, in London, where she is well remembered, the Princess gave development to her political principles, and became bold, not to say audacious, in political practices. She was actually here what some have called her jestingly—the editor in chief of the despatches which were issued from the Russian embassy. The Prince was a dignified, accomplished man, but "our general's wife is now the general," and he took circumstances just as a man so sensible was likely to do. That is to say, he accepted the services of his wife, and, with much tact, attributed to himself the importance which belonged to her. The secret, however, could not be kept long. People have suggested that the Princess de Lieven did not wish that it should be. At all events, the Czar soon knew the share that the Princess had in the Ambassador's despatches and correspondence, and, in consequence, she was directed to maintain an intimate exchange of letters with the Minister, M. Nesselrode. At a later period, she received instructions from the Czar which he would communicate to no other person. She became chief diplomatist, and the Prince, her husband, was her faithful secretary.

It would lead us too far to say what the Princess subsequently became, and for what good offices M. Guizot himself was indebted to her. We have but scant space left to notice a few samples of the political women in our own country. They come to the front at a very early period, and with very strong qualifications. As for the Saxon maid, Rowena, who came over with Hengist and Horsa, quietly dealt out poisons to those who were disagreeable to her, and succeeded in making Vortigern take her to wife; we fear that her story belongs to romance, yet it illustrates a type of woman and the realities she dealt with. In ancient chronicles the queens are most highly praised who turned their palaces into family convents, or who spent whole years in church. But the strong female politician constantly asserted herself. Indeed, she occasionally overdid the part, and not without political consequences, as was the case with Queen Eadburga, whose political, moral and personal acts were, it is said, so little to the taste of the Saxons, that they (the West Saxons) passed a law which prohibited female succession to the crown, and decreed that, henceforward, no distinctive honours should ever be rendered to the consorts of kings.

Although we often come upon political women in succeeding reigns, it is not till the reign of Edward the Third that a woman of this class steps into voluntary and audacious prominence.

The audacity of Alice Perers surpassed anything of a similar nature by which English people had hitherto been scandalized. Her conduct in public testified to the private influence she exercised over the royal hero in his dotage. She even dared to seat herself by the side of the judges in both the civil and ecclesiastical courts, and whisper in the ears of the administrators of justice to give judgment, if need be, against their conscience. Parliament, however, had power enough to separate this

woman from the King. All civilized Europe spoke in scorn of such a fair piece of sin standing between the English government, crown, and foreign envoys. Parliament checked the scandal; but Alice was rather bought off than banished. She bound herself, indeed, by an oath, never again even to see the King; but, at the holding up of Edward's trembling finger, inviting her to return, she was, in a few months, again in the royal chamber, more Queen in England than Philippa ever had been; perhaps as much King as Edward had ever shown himself, at least in his later years.

That Alice Perers sat in the King's Council is clear, from what befel that model of Speakers in Parliament, Peter de la Mare, "omnium militum Prolocutor Parliamenti." Peter had spoken with honest boldness against Alice and her confederates. A charge was, consequently, brought against him for having slandered "Alice Perers and some others of the Council of our lord, the King Edward." At this woman's suggestion, the Speaker was condemned to perpetual imprisonment in Nottingham Castle. After the King's death, and Alice's fall, Peter de la Mare was liberated in 1377, having suffered two years' rigorous confinement.

That "infanda meretrix," as Walsingham calls her, sat in the death-chamber of King Edward at Shene, like his evil genius, deluding him with promises of renewed health and strength, and all accompanying joys, and keeping from him all who came on business of the kingdoms of this world or of the next. She had got from him, living, everything her greed urged her to ask; and when she, alone in that chamber, saw the old ex-hero speechless and dying, the "invirecunda pellex" stripped the rings from the royal fingers, and quietly departed with this her last booty. As she glided out, in slipped a watchful priest, in time to absolve the King from all the sins he had committed during his long life and reign.

Alice well understood that she herself and her affairs would certainly be discussed in Parliament. To obviate unpleasant consequences she bribed many of the peers, and, it is said, all the judges. If this be true the money was thrown away. Parliament denounced her as one who had corrupted the old King for her own advantage. They ordered the confiscation of all her property, "movable or immovable," and sentenced her to perpetual banishment. Peter de la Mare was present when judgment was given; and that Speaker of the "Good Parliament" felt compensated for all he had endured through Alice in the Little Ease of Nottingham Castle.

Eleanor Cobham, the maid of honour to Jacqueline, of Holland, and whom Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (youngest son of Henry the Fourth), married while his first wife, Jacqueline, was still alive, is a fair sample of the political women of her time. Shakespeare has not overlooked her, nor Elizabeth Woodville, nor Jane Shore. The references to the last two mischievous women, the Queen and the Concubine (in 'Richard III.'), reflect their characters as they were estimated by a large portion of England.

Some day, perhaps, we shall know more than we do at present of the influence exercised over Henry the Eighth by Mistress Blount. She had the good fortune, it is be-

not wicked to say so, to be Henry's mistress and not his wife. Henry Fitzroy, Henry's illegitimate son, was the pride of his paternal heart. The King made the boy Duke of Richmond and Somerset, Admiral of England, Normandy, Gascony, and Aquitaine; and Mistress Blount's son is ranked among the "Lieutenants of Ireland." He would have been chronicled among the Princes of Wales had he lived, perhaps among the wearers of the crown, for Henry, of his own impulses, less than through the mother's influence, was eagerly inclined to recognize their son for his lawful heir. But the son died while yet a boy, and his mother,—in all things the opposite of Alice Perers,—is best known to us, in family history, as Lady Taillebois, and lastly as wife of Robert, Baron de Clinton, who became Earl of Lincoln in 1572.

Tudor and Stewart passed away, not without feminine influence being pretty constantly brought to bear on both political and religious affairs. There is, however, but the name of one Englishwoman handed down to us, that of Abigail Hill,—one of the cleverest women of Queen Anne's time,—as being essentially a political woman, when she was really less than anything else a woman could be. Much nonsense has been written about Mrs. Hill (afterwards, by marriage with one of Queen Anne's pages, Mrs., and at last Lady, Masham). She was a "poor relation" of the Duchess of Marlborough. Miss Strickland speaks with unpardonable contempt of Abigail's father being in trade, at a time when gentlemen's younger sons were often "put apprentices." The lady says, too, with a lofty scorn, not at all warranted by the circumstances, that Abigail Hill had once "sunk to the last wretchedness to which a virtuous person can fall—that of common servitude." However, servitude is not now, nor was it then, a condition of wretchedness at all. In Abigail Hill's days, moreover, it was the commonest thing in the world for a "gentlewoman" to be a lady's-maid, as Abigail was to Lady Rivers.

Mrs. Hill owed her appointment, as bed-chamber woman to Queen Anne, to the Duchess of Marlborough's recommendation; and it was because she served her mistress with simple zeal, and with rare good sense and prudence, and success, that the jealous Duchess would have ruined her if she could. We know how her Grace calumniated her. Mrs. Hill, or Masham, was better educated than any woman, and than many men about the court—a fact that proves she was not below her position. She served the Queen, not the State intriguers. When it was proposed to make her a peeress, by the elevation of her husband to the peerage, Anne expressed a reluctance to make anything like a political personage of her. The lady only partially became so when she was acting for her royal mistress, or was drawn into conversation by politicians. Mesnager, the French Ambassador, says of her, in reference to interviews he had with her, by the Queen's sanction, that he left her "wondering much within myself that such a mean character should be attributed to this lady as some have made public, but I must add that she seemed to me as worthy of the favour of a queen as any woman I have ever conversed with in my life." Swift attributed to her more political power than she ever aimed at, because he recognized her ability and prudence; and

when Queen Anne was in sickness and distress, Abigail consulted Swift, because she recognized, in her turn, his energy and decision of character. We hope yet to see a biography of this very remarkable lady that will do her full justice. Meanwhile, we pass over the later and much meaner characters among female politicians, illustrations of whom present themselves in letters, diaries, and "ana."

A generation has passed away since a change of ministry, in 1839, put the Ladies of the Bedchamber on a level with political women. In May of that year the Whig Cabinet resigned, but they left about the Sovereign ladies of their families, who were, rightly or wrongly, supposed to possess both personal and political influence, and were likely to exercise both for the advantage of the ex-ministers. The Queen sent for the Duke of Wellington, who advised her to send for Sir Robert Peel. The usual arrangements and understandings were soon accomplished. The Sovereign added an assurance of her unreserved support of the new ministry, but the gratification caused by this assurance was somewhat tempered by an expression of regret for the ministers who had just resigned. The female friends of those ministers still held important places in the royal household, and those places conferred, it was thought, important powers. Perhaps the ladies talked a little too much of the power they, at least, possessed, and might exercise. It was the Duke of Wellington who prompted Sir Robert Peel to demand the right of nominating the holders of the various posts in the household; in other words, of turning out the Whig ladies. They cried out against the arrogance and injustice of the demand. To yield to it would be the concession of an exorbitant triumph to an enemy; and the alleged fact was made the most of, namely, that Conservative ladies had boasted that if they ever succeeded to the posts, the right of appointing to which was claimed by Sir Robert, they would, as M. Guizot has shortly put it, "be better able to restrain Her Majesty within constitutional limits than the Whigs had been." Then came the famous royal note:—"The Queen, having considered the proposal made to her yesterday, by Sir Robert Peel, to remove the ladies of her bedchamber, cannot consent to adopt a course which she conceives to be contrary to usage, and which is repugnant to her feelings." Sir Robert was, perhaps, constitutionally right; but the national sympathy was not with him. One set of ladies was as charming and mischievous as the other; but there was an unchivalrous appearance of constraining the young mistress of the ladies of the bedchamber. There was excitement out of doors, much strong speaking in the Legislature. The Whigs took upon themselves the responsibility of the royal refusal; Peel was driven back to the cold shades of opposition, and his adversaries again got into power by dint of holding on to the skirts of the ladies.

After all, the English political women whose stories, at least the stories of their sayings and doings, would cause most amusement, are the women who, in the old election times, canvassed, intrigued, and went marvellous lengths, in order to secure the return of their favourites, and also the advantages that might result to them, in their persons or in their family circles, if their



favourites had voices in the Legislature. A book about political women might, as we have said, grow to the size of an encyclopedia, but it would bear compression, and every page would be brilliant and startling. The days are happily gone by when countesses sat at tavern windows and coaxed mobs. In those days duchesses dropped jewels like benevolent fairies in the presence of the wives of electors, and naughtily disowned them when the wives picked them up. The idea of a duchess offering to give or take a kiss (or both) in return for a vote, seems now to belong to the same order of history as Gulliver does. Gallant butchers and dustmen—Cymons subdued by the Iphigenias of the minute—will never again flatter their graces and betray their country by asking permission to light their pipes at the fire of those lovely eyes. The history of petticoat influence at elections has yet to be written.

## TWO BOOKS ON NORWAY.

*Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway.*

By Hubert Smith. (H. S. King & Co.)

*Over the Dovrefjelds.* By J. S. Shepard. (Same publishers.)

NEITHER the first of these books, which is spun-out and pretentious, nor the second, which is modest and much briefer, adds materially to our knowledge of Norway. Both writers took nearly the same route, traversing the most beaten track through the centre of Norway, though Mr. Hubert Smith departed for a time from the high-road and took a cut across country, from the Romsdal to the Little Mjösen. There was also considerable novelty in Mr. Smith's mode of travel. Starting from England with a tent, three gipsies and three donkeys, he was at once independent of inns and carriages. He camped out nearly all the time, sleeping only two or three nights in a bed; and most of his journey appears to have been performed on foot, the baggage being packed on the donkeys. Such a tour ought to have furnished new and striking materials for a book; but Mr. Hubert Smith has not made a proper use of them. He enters into such minute particulars on all subjects, whether interesting or not, that our patience soon vanishes. Very much of his book is made up of passages interspersed with gipsy slang, a kind of writing which even the power of Mr. Borrow does not save from being tedious. We have no doubt of the genuineness of Mr. Smith's appreciation of gipsy character; but we do not share it sufficiently to echo his raptures. For a time, indeed, we felt that the book would not end properly unless it told the marriage of its author to the dark-eyed maiden who has appeared throughout as the heroine. Perhaps that is only a pleasure deferred. Mr. Smith's readiness in adapting himself to gipsy ways, and the interest he feels in everything connected with the race, may then show to more advantage than, thanks to his style, they do in the book before us.

The chief interest in Mr. Smith's work lies in the opening pages. He there describes clearly, and not at too great a length, the appliances used for his tent journey. The weight of the baggage carried by his three donkeys amounted to about 360 lb.; and this was composed of a tent, with its pole and cover of blankets; a carpet with a waterproof sheet underneath it; a set of cooking utensils, which

comprised a large fish-kettle, and an iron prop for hanging it over the fire; provisions, and a variety of smaller articles. The equipment thus described seems to have been thoroughly complete, and the selection of the various things was made in a practical spirit. Some travellers, no doubt, will envy the freedom of such a journey; and if any are disposed to follow Mr. Smith's example, they will find his list of provisions and tent-fittings of much service. Perhaps he himself considers the gipsies a necessary part of the list; while to others it might be a question whether such company formed a drawback or a recommendation. Mr. Smith had, at all events, the pleasure of knowing that he made quite a sensation in Norway. With proper pride, which is rather wearisome in its iteration, he tells of his encampment being beset every night by curious gazers. English travellers sometimes mistook him for a gipsy, which must have been gratifying. In one place, a little girl came down from a log cottage, and offered the party alms, thinking them mere "nomad wanderers." After a time, Mr. Smith became so well known as "the gentleman who travels with three donkeys," that a letter was addressed to him with that description. All this was, of course, very pleasing to the hero of the book, and it is natural that he should dwell upon his own triumphs. Yet the result is, that he has filled a great many pages with very little matter, and that, instead of giving us pictures of the country, he has used it as a mirror.

Mr. Shepard writes pleasantly enough of the journey from Christiania to Trondhjem, by way of the Gulbrandsdal and the Dovrefjeld, and of the return by Molde and the Romsdal. He forgets, however, that these routes have been described very often. We can trace little change in the road itself, or in the ways of the people, since we went over much the same ground in the year 1859. Mr. Shepard's complaint that the owners of fisheries are letting their property run to waste, and that, owing to the indiscriminate use of rods and nets, the number of fish is rapidly decreasing, is not a novel one. We are sorry to hear that the little station of Aak, which was brought into notice by Lady Diana Huddleston, has since been spoilt by over-popularity. In many parts of Norway, as both Mr. Smith and Mr. Shepard show, the old simplicity and the old cheapness of living are yet to be found; and we may wonder that on some of the high-roads they have survived so long. Mr. Shepard tells us of his party paying eightpence a head for supper, bed, and breakfast; and Mr. Smith more than once mentions similar prices. May it be long before the influx of English tourists puts an end to such frugality!

## A PHYSICIAN'S QUARRELS.

*Memoir of Sir James Y. Simpson, Bart., M.D.*

By J. Duns, D.D. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THOUGH we have no disposition to undervalue Sir James Simpson's one considerable service in a special department of medical science, we cannot agree with his biographer in thinking him entitled to "one of the highest places among the great and wise of all countries and of all ages." A great man should be incapable of small spite. If he would escape the imputation of foolishness, he should so

govern his temper as to live in charity with his neighbours. A great and wise man is never profoundly stirred by petty annoyances, and even under strong irritations he shows himself superior to ungenerous resentments. But Sir James Simpson appears to have no sooner escaped from one quarrel than he was provoking or aggravating another. It is the fault of an equally idolatrous and tedious biographer if we misjudge him in this respect, and close his memoir with the feeling that, in spite of his religious professions, he was deficient in the first of Christian virtues. If personal histories were usually remarkable for the qualities that are most conspicuous in this volume, they would be agreeable only to those who delight in angry altercations. Silent on a score of matters about which he should have been communicative, Dr. Duns is diffuse on subjects respecting which he should have spoken with caution or been altogether silent. What can have impelled him to recall the misunderstandings which attended Dr. Simpson's successful competition for the Chair of Midwifery; to collect from old newspapers and dusty closets the violent letters which the physician penned for the annoyance of his adversaries; to prefer in direct terms, or by insinuations, charges of malevolence against those opponents; and to stir the fires of miserable contentions that had passed from the notice of the general public? Not so much the portraiture of a fortunate physician, as a one-sided record of all the quarrels in which he was concerned, this volume,—that in every chapter wounds the amiable, and in no single page delights the intelligent reader,—should have been named 'The Book of Squabbles.' First comes the squabble between Dr. Simpson and Dr. Lewins, of Leith, which had its origin in the remark made by the former physician to the latter, respecting an article of which he was understood to be the writer, "That was a scandalous and lying article in the *Observer*." I hope you were not the author of it?—a nice speech for the member of a liberal profession to make in a company of gentlemen! Dr. Duns admits that its utterer, then a very young man, "was wrong to convey the impression that he believed it possible for any man, with whom he continued on terms of intimacy, to write what is scandalous and lying"; but it does not seem to have occurred to the biographer that the incident may have contributed reasonably to the dislike which several of the Edinburgh professors exhibited for the speaker. Mindful of the affair, we are less certain than the biographer that those who opposed Dr. Simpson's candidature for the Chair of Midwifery were actuated altogether by an illiberal contempt for his origin. Whilst the historian is sure that they opposed him because he was a "baker's son," it seems to us probable that they opposed him because he wanted the manners and temper of a gentleman. The "row" with Dr. Lewins is followed closely by "rows" in connexion with Dr. Simpson's election to the professorship. Then comes the misunderstanding between the newly-elected professor and Prof. Graham, which seems to have arisen from Simpson's hasty temper and defective courtesy. It was a paltry unpleasantness, which should not have been noticed with a word in the biography. Dr. Duns calls it "a squabble"; and taking the same view of the dispute, Dr. Simpson docketed

the correspondence to which it gave birth, "Squabble, 1840." When life is moving equably in Edinburgh, Dr. Duns runs into the country in search of the kind of materials which he thinks likely to amuse his readers; and on his return to town he describes a disturbance in Bathgate kirk, which is declared worthy of attention because Dr. Simpson was born at Bathgate, and because "the row in the Bathgate church led him to inquire into the views of the contending parties, and to look beyond them." James Simpson's brother, Sandy, a member of the disorderly congregation and a man of religion, wrote on this important matter to the head of the family, "We had a row in the kirk last night. . . . But Mr. Martin (the parish minister) ordered the gas to be turned off, and after a good deal of howling they departed."

The Bathgate rioters have scarcely ceased to howl when the reader is in the full noise and rage of another squabble. Dr. Simpson is now quarrelling with Mr. Syme, the surgeon, because the latter is understood to have spoken slightly of accoucheur-physicians, and the most eminent accoucheur-physician of Scotland conceives himself to be the special object of the surgeon's remarks. Like the Simpson-Lewins row, which almost caused a duel with pistols, the Simpson-Syme row was a wordy fight, "which, as is so often the case in such disputes, came ultimately to turn on a point of feeble interest to any one." "Did Dr. Simpson say that Dr. Cormack had been told by Mr. Syme that he had him in his view in his remarks, or was this only Dr. Cormack's own inference?" The point certainly is not one of high interest to the reader, but it is not less interesting than any other part of the long passage of mutual abuse and defiance, in which Dr. Simpson gave the surgeon the lie in half-a-dozen different forms of grossly indecent language. Our physicians of old time were proverbial for their quarrelsomeness, but the history of their quarrels affords no piece of writing more discredit to the manners of "the faculty" than the letter which Dr. Simpson during his first squabble with Mr. Syme penned to the President of the Edinburgh College of Physicians. Of course, the reader is required to take an unwilling part in the later quarrels of the surgeon and the doctor. The physician's trumphy disputes with a score of other persons are also dragged into the biography, which ought scarcely to have alluded to them. The doctor's introduction of chloroform as an agent for the relief of women from the pains of childbirth produced a numerous group of quarrels that, to distinguish them from the other "rows" of the narrative, may be called the "anæsthetic squabbles"; and the details of one side of each of them are minutely set forth by the biographer, who, whilst claiming for his hero a place amongst "the great and wise of all countries and of all ages," is not altogether silent as to his own title to rank with the eminent Christians of the nineteenth century. Then come the misunderstandings with Dr. Miller, the petty bickerings noticed in chapter xiii. as "Small Squabbles," and, to make no reference to some half-hundred other disturbances, the "big row" which followed on the failure of Sir James Simpson's attempt to get himself elected Principal of the Edinburgh University. In fact, from begin-

ning to end, the book is made up of squabbles, and its publication may, perhaps, revive many of the quarrels, and make of them one supreme row over the grave of the quarrelsome man. Dr. Duns assures us that he has written with the authority of Sir James Simpson's representatives, and intimates that he enjoys the approval of Sir James's family. The case may be so; but the feelings of the dead man's relatives cannot be pleaded in justification of all the acts of the biographer, who, by publishing letters written hastily and in confidence to the Scotch accoucheur, drags their writers into the fray.

In justice to Dr. Duns, however, it may be admitted that the badness of the book is in some measure due to the subject. A physician who, though he did something for medicine, was chiefly remarkable for a success disproportionate to his merit, Sir James Simpson was a social notability about whom biography should have been silent. His best titles to commemoration were the distinctions awarded to him in consideration of his one important achievement in his profession, and they are sufficient to secure for him the grateful regard of his descendants. But he was not, by nature or acquirements, a character to endure critical examination. If it is to his honour that he raised himself from a baker's shop to a doctor's carriage, by the zealous industry and perseverance common in the intelligent youth of his country, it must be recorded to his discredit that he had some of the disagreeable qualities often found in men who, commencing the battle of life without the advantages of liberal culture in their earlier years, force their way upwards to an honourable success. He could not credit an opponent with average honesty. To the last he could neither conceal his animosities, nor express them with gentlemanlike forbearance. Counteracting his natural shrewdness and common sense, his vanity exposed him to the arts of flattering gossip-mongers, who incessantly played on his jealousy and self-love with petty tales of what his rivals and detractors were saying to his discredit; and in his lack of composure and self-contentment, he was perpetually smarting under imaginary slights, or replying angrily to actual affronts, which a man of proper pride and natural dignity would not have condescended to notice. Amiable in the domestic circle, affectionately loyal to his humble kindred, above whom fortune had so considerably exalted him, and kind to his patients, he was a rancorous rival and an insolent victor. One of the most unpleasant passages in his biography shows that, far from feeling a generous sympathy for their disappointment, he enjoyed the mortification of competitors whom he had worsted in fair fight. Success stimulated his natural arrogance, which the excitements of spiritual pride raised to a still higher pitch. The prevailing humour of the doctor, in his later years, is strikingly displayed in a letter which he wrote to Dr. Storer in April, 1870. "Probably," he observes to his correspondent,—

"the strife has been fanned, it is suggested to me, by one or two medical men in this city—for there are one or two in our lists who have quarrelled bitterly with me, though I have never quarrelled with them. They are old pupils, who ought to have felt gratitude for what I have done for them;

but I have found what many others have found, that what ought to be deep gratitude, sometimes, and without any apparent cause whatever, becomes deep malignity. I forgive them most heartily all they have done. God has made my life sufficiently successful to a degree far beyond my deserts, and I have ever been doing the work which he has allotted me."

It was in this spirit of Christian charitableness that Sir James Simpson to the last thought and spoke of all men who questioned his title to a place amongst "the great and wise of all countries and of all ages."

#### ARABIAN TALES.

'*Ilām en Nās. Arabic Tales.* By Mrs. Godfrey Clerk. (H. S. King & Co.)

THE immense popularity which the 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments' has always enjoyed might have encouraged scholars to gather from time to time fresh treasures from the inexhaustible store-house of pleasant anecdote which Arabic literature contains. Nevertheless, but few such collections have been published since Galland's successful experiment, and we, therefore, welcome all the more Mrs. Clerk's present contribution. The original Arabic of the '*Ilām en Nās*' is a collection of stories and anecdotes of the early Khalīfahs of Islam and their followers, by far the largest portion of the book being taken up with the adventures of Hārūn er Rashīd and the Barmecides—the family of his famous vizier, Jaafar. It would, perhaps, have been more satisfactory had the translator given us a selection from the entire work, rather than a verbatim translation of the first part, for the book before us does not comprise more than a quarter of the original text. What there is of it is, however, well and carefully done; indeed, the names of the Rev. Percy Badger and the late Mr. Frederick Ayrton, of Cairo, whose aid the translator acknowledges in the preface, are of themselves sufficient guarantees for the accuracy of the scholarship displayed.

There are but few places where Mrs. Clerk has missed the point of the original, and, even where such is the case, we are not disposed to quarrel with either the lady or her teachers for the omission. An instance of this is the quaint ode of El Asmaī, on p. 261, of which Mrs. Clerk says, in a note, "Any one, on reading the original, must acknowledge that, had the Khalīfah been able to seize the full sense of the words alone on hearing them for the first time, his mental power would have been extraordinary." Had the translator been able to seize the full sense of the words, or the exact meaning of certain turns of expression, her knowledge of Arabic slang would certainly have been extraordinary. The stories are unequal; but some, especially amongst the shorter anecdotes, are inimitable, and hit off, in an admirable manner, the peculiarities of Arab character. Take, for example, the following story:—

"An Arab was once in presence of El-Hajjāj when a repast was brought in. And people ate thereof; and afterwards some sweet fruits were produced. And El-Hajjāj took no notice of the Arab until he had eaten one mouthful, but then exclaimed, 'Whoever eats of the sweet fruits shall lose his head!' So all the people refused to eat any, and only the Arab was left. He looked once at El-Hajjāj, and once at the sweet fruits, and then cried, 'O Prince! I willingly leave thee the legacy of my children'—and plunged his hand into



the dish. Then El-Hajjaj laughed until he rolled over on the back of his head, and ordered the man to be rewarded."

The present translation is very literal though not inelegant; it appears to have been made from a much more accurate copy than that in ordinary use, which is printed at Cairo. It is, moreover, furnished with some very useful notes and chronological and other tables, thus forming a volume not only amusing for the general reader, but serviceable to the beginner in Arabic literature. The original work, *Ilām en nās bimā waka'a lil Berāmikeh ma' Beni 'Abbās*, was a favourite one with the late Ayrton Beg of Cairo, and the knowledge that this translation contains at least some of the suggestions made, and embodies some of the information acquired by that eminent Arabic scholar, gives it an additional value. We understand that Mr. Ayrton has left the whole of his MSS. to the British Museum, under certain easy conditions. We hope soon to hear that the bequest has been accepted, and that a collection of MSS. and specimens of Arabic calligraphy, unrivalled even in the East, will be thus secured for this country. We trust also that a memoir of Mr. Ayrton, and some account of the results of his long intercourse with the native literary society of Cairo, will be before long forthcoming.

*Victories and Defeats: an Attempt to Explain the Causes which have led to Them.* By Col. R. P. Anderson. (H. S. King & Co.)

COL. ANDERSON is a gallant soldier, who has seen a good deal of service and read many books. His lucubrations claim therefore a respectful attention. After carefully going through his book, we are able conscientiously to say that most officers will be benefited by imitating our example. It is to be regretted, however, that our author has not marshalled his ideas in proper form, for though he says much which is worth saying, he also says much which, for all the good it is likely to do, might just as well have been left unsaid. The arts of condensation and arrangement are certainly not his, and we should have liked the book before us better had it been smaller. Still, it seems ungracious to carp at a work which is evidently the outcome of much labour, and which evinces not only chivalrous feeling, but also a genuine appreciation of the spirit which ought to animate a member of the author's profession. His favourite study is evidently applied mathematics, and though he gives utterance to some important truisms which, though truisms, have not received the attention they merit, we think that he would have secured a larger audience had he set forth his ideas more simply. For instance, he wishes to impress upon his readers that a commander ought to husband the strength of his men, and that an exhausted soldier is incapable of further exertion. Nothing can be truer, and nothing can be more certain that the truism is neglected, and that generals are apt to treat men as if they were machines, without muscles and nerves. We cannot, however, help feeling that Col. Anderson is writing outside his probable readers, when he seeks to establish his point by talking about "potential energy," "molecules," and the convertibility of heat into force. Neither do we quite agree with him when he says

that "so long as men have heat they have force."

Still, though unable to explain scientifically the cause, he is no doubt right in insisting that, as with a race-horse so with a soldier; there should be something in hand for the finish, and carelessness in this respect has often led to disastrous results. Some of the most crushing defeats have been caused, not by the gradual and steady weakening of men's nerves, but by the shock of re-action. An army is never in such danger as in the moment of victory. At such a time a very few fresh and determined men, properly handled, can snatch, and have repeatedly snatched, from an impetuous foe the chaplet which he has too hastily assumed. To cite some of the instances given by our author:—"At Eylau, in 1807, Napoleon arrested the advance of a Russian division with his body-guard of only 100 men," and in the same battle the French Cuirassiers, when exhausted and in confusion, after a successful charge, were charged and almost annihilated by the Cossacks, who could not have stood a moment before them had they been fresh and in good order. Again, at Albuera, the French were in the very flush of their triumph, and, when the day seemed lost for the British, were sent headlong over the crest of the position, a bleeding and broken crowd, by the opportune charge of Cole's division, brought up at the critical moment at the instigation of Col. Hardinge. Similarly, at Marengo, the victory seemed so assured to the Austrians, that Melas had left the field in order to send a despatch to Vienna, announcing his triumph, when the arrival of Desaix's division and the timely charge of Kellerman's horsemen changed the fate of the day. The history of these battles affords an impressive warning to commanders to respect the foe till he has actually fled. At the same time there are occasions when every gun, horse and man should be pushed into the fight, in order to complete the discomfiture of the wavering enemy. To decide when that supreme moment has arrived, when the last reserve may with propriety and prudence be employed, requires the nicest tact, the most perfect knowledge of war. During one portion of his career, Napoleon displayed the utmost skill in the employment of his reserves, but latterly he appears to have lost his power of appreciating the fitting moment for using them. At Borodino his victory would have been more complete had he cast the Guard into the fight, while at Waterloo his error was that he employed that splendid body of men too soon. No book-learning, no reflection, can teach a general when the critical moment has arrived at which the enemy's nerves are on the point of yielding to the tension to which they have been subjected. It is only experience, combined with a sort of instinct, which tells a commander that the time for the final effort has arrived, and he who possesses that experience, that instinct, is endowed with a rare gift, a genius for war.

Col. Anderson, highly as he rates the moral qualities of a soldier, is apparently a still greater admirer of improved means of rapid homicide, and his book will be read with a thrill of horror by all ladies who have sons, brothers, lovers, and husbands in the army. Taking the battle of Albuera as his basis, he makes a most ghastly calculation as to the

chance of death in future wars. In that action 7,500 British soldiers killed and wounded in four hours 8,000 Frenchmen. He estimates that the victors fired only one shot in two minutes, which gives one man disabled for every 112 shots. Assuming that—at, we presume, the battle of Armageddon—each rifle could be discharged five times in a minute, and that there was the same proportion of hits and misses, the casualties resulting from the fire of 7,500 men in four hours would be 1,071,424! He apparently does not care to inquire how many of the 7,500 men would be alive to fire at the end of a quarter of an hour. Indeed, according to him, combatants in future will be like the celebrated Kilkenny cats. We cannot, however, accept his alarming prognostics, or the assertion that battles in future will be infinitely more bloody than they were at the beginning of the century. The more deadly the fire, the greater care will be taken to avoid its effects. Indeed, statistics tell us that though the slaughter is, as it were, more concentrated both as to time and place, yet that, on the whole, it is not much greater than formerly. In fact, the more rapid and accurate the fire, the sooner will the affair be decided. Troops will bear with comparative equanimity the loss of twenty per cent. in four hours, but they will be demoralized by an equal number of casualties in ten minutes.

A great portion of the book before us is taken up with the interesting subject of moral influences; and certainly since that supreme charlatan, the Duke of York, there never was so thorough a soldier's friend as the commandant of the 34th Bengal Infantry. We believe him, however, to be thoroughly sincere, for we can conceive no possible advantage to him in being otherwise. At the same time, it is very evident that his knowledge of Thomas Atkins was obtained under exceptional circumstances, and we greatly doubt whether his system would succeed. Most of us have heard of the boldly experimental colonel, who, being determined to reform one of his worst soldiers, promoted him to the rank of sergeant the next time he was brought up to the orderly-room. Col. Anderson tells us that he once adopted a similar plan, and that it succeeded. We do not, however, recommend ordinary commanding officers, possessed of only commonplace insight into character, to habitually imitate our author's example. We regret that we have felt it to be our duty to abstain from bestowing unqualified approbation on the book before us, for it is really very creditable to the industry and good feeling of the writer. Truth, however, compels us to say, that it is the offspring rather of the heart than the head, and that Col. Anderson would have done well had he confined himself to giving merely the texts and illustrations of his military sermons, leaving it to his readers to enlarge the former and apply the latter.

#### JAMAICA.

*A History of Jamaica, from its Discovery by Christopher Columbus to the Present Time.* By W. J. Gardner. (Elliot Stock.)

THE island of Jamaica has found another historian, after an interval of forty-five years; and the subject is certainly one which deserves a chronicler, for the history of Jamaica forms an important part of the history of the mother country

during the last two centuries. The acquisition of the western island almost immediately created a powerful interest in England, and the study of its various phases as regards the development of a great trade, the conduct of wars, the discussions respecting slavery, and the difficult problems which were involved in its abolition, is necessary for the correct understanding of our own annals. For the earlier period we have the work of Mr. Long, and the 'History of the West Indies,' by Bryan Edwards, and Mr. Bridges's 'Annals' appeared in 1828. But since the latter date no connected narrative of political and social events connected with Jamaica has been published; yet events comprised in the last half-century are exceedingly important. They include the rebellion of 1831, the abolition of slavery, the period of apprenticeship, of emancipation, the proceedings of Governor Eyre, and the administration of Sir John P. Grant.

Mr. Gardner's work is intended to furnish a connected history of the island from its discovery down to the present time, together with notices of the commerce and agriculture, state of religion and education, and manners and customs of the colonists in each century. His accounts of the aboriginal inhabitants and of the discovery by Columbus are derived from Herrera and Peter Martyr, and the story of the English conquest by Penn and Venables in Cromwell's time, and the subsequent events during the seventeenth century, are mainly from Bryan Edwards, and Bridges's 'Annals of Jamaica.' During the time of the Spaniards hides were the chief article of export, and next in importance came cocoa; but after the final cession of the island to England in 1671, Jamaica became for a series of years the finest sugar colony in the world. Mr. Gardner conceives that the introduction of sugar cultivation into Jamaica is to be deplored, and that it had the effect of preventing the island from becoming a flourishing colony, composed of the descendants of Englishmen without the baneful negro element. His remarks on this part of the subject are interesting. He says:—

"It is idle to mourn over the events of the irrevocable past, but it is impossible to overlook the fact that, if sugar had not become the chief staple of this magnificent island, it would in all probability have become the home of hundreds of thousands of Englishmen and men of English ancestry, who, in farming operations, and the cultivation of what are now called minor products, would have founded a colony almost if not quite equal to those on the northern continent. The glorious mountain districts would gradually have been penetrated, and in such climates as that of the Pedros, the highlands of Manchester, Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, and the corresponding elevations of the north, the English settlers would have found a healthy, pleasant home. With a few needful precautions, and regular, temperate habits, an English colony would then have flourished. To some the idea may seem fallacious. The experience of many who would have sought a home in such districts may be cited, but the supposed conditions are now to a very great extent impossible. The picture of 'what might have been' is not that of a few white settlers surrounded by multitudes belonging to a different race and country. It is one of English towns and villages, only changed so far as is requisite in semi-tropical climates, and of farms and gardens covering the country, occupied by men to whom occupation is a necessity, and who to their gorgeous island home would have brought those qualities which have placed Britain foremost among the nations of the earth. Imperfect as the records of the first twenty years of our history

are, enough remains to show that when the scum which floated on the surface of the first tide of emigration had drifted away, a large body of colonists remained, whose ranks were continually augmented, who sought to bring with them all that was precious in the social life of the country whence they came, and who would in time have made Jamaica what their countrymen were making the New England States of America. This was not to be: colonists gave place to sugar planters, sugar planters required slaves, and gradually the island became a mighty aggregation of cane-fields, in which negroes toiled and white men were the taskmasters."

It is obviously unjust to charge the crimes and horrors of slavery on the colonists. They were fully participated in by the mother country; and the negotiations for the *Asiento* privileges were conducted by English statesmen. Liverpool, Bristol, and London, were the ports whence the ships engaged in the slave trade sailed; while legitimate trade was hampered and restricted for the benefit of the mother country. From 1700 to 1786, slaves were imported into Jamaica at an average rate of 5,000 a year; and in 1772, there were 700 sugar estates on the island, producing 75,000 hogsheads of sugar.

The history of this flourishing period would well bear to be told in more detail, and with a more plentiful sprinkling of anecdote than is to be found in Mr. Gardner's pages. Our author narrates the principal legislative measures, and the political events of the period, and furnishes the statistics of production; but the story would have been more complete if it had contained fuller particulars respecting the leading planter families, their wealth and mode of life, and the condition of their slaves and dependents. A vast amount of unpublished correspondence is preserved by many families in England, which would reward the diligent research of an historian, and supply most valuable material for a graphic account of Jamaica in its palmy days. Mr. Gardner has endeavoured to give a picture of the island as it was in the eighteenth century, which is accurate as far as it goes, but it is tame and colourless, and lacks the life and vigour that a wider range of accessible materials would have enabled him to impart to it.

The same remarks apply to the story of abolition and emancipation. The proceedings of the colonial legislature are recorded, and the prevailing opinions among various classes of the community are given, but the accounts of the course of events in England, and of the debates in the House of Commons, are meagre and insufficient. The arguments of the supporters and opponents of the policy of emancipation are historically interesting, and should, we think, have been given in some detail; for they represent, very clearly, the state of feeling which prevailed at the time. The shortcomings and discreditable avarice of their and our forefathers were nobly atoned for by the contemporaries of Buxton and Sturge; and Mr. Gardner truly remarks that the readiness with which the British people consented to the payment of twenty millions to secure emancipation for the slaves, stands pre-eminent as an act of national self-sacrifice for the cause of justice and humanity.

Since the final emancipation of the negroes, Jamaica has had the good fortune of having twice been governed by able Indian statesmen, — Lord Metcalfe from 1839 to 1842, and Sir

John P. Grant since 1866. Metcalfe undertook the difficult task of re-adjusting the laws and the administrative machinery of the colony to meet the altered condition of affairs consequent on the emancipation. He revised the penal code, introduced prison reforms, reduced the expenditure, and placed the administration of justice on a satisfactory footing. In his time, too, the line of steam-packets with Southampton was established, and the hill sanatorium for European troops was provided at Newcastle, beneath the shadow of St. Catherine's Peak. Sir John Grant assumed the reins of government at a more critical moment, and his administration has been even more beneficial and successful. Mr. Gardner relates the deplorable events of 1865 with perfect impartiality, basing his narrative almost exclusively on the Report of the Royal Commission. In a riot on October 11th, 1865, there were 21 persons killed and 34 wounded on the side of the authorities, and 10 killed and 20 wounded on that of the rioters. There was no subsequent resistance to the troops, yet, by way of punishment, 85 persons were hanged without trial, and 354 by sentence of courts martial, 600 were flogged, and 1,000 houses were burnt. The facts speak for themselves. The future history of these proceedings will undoubtedly be based on the evidence and opinions of the Royal Commission, and on the charge of the Lord Chief Justice of England to the Grand Jury. Mr. Gardner does not refer to the latter document, but he records the main incidents of Mr. Eyre's career as Governor of Jamaica, without showing a sign of partisan feeling, and with perfect fairness. In January, 1866, representative institutions in Jamaica, after having existed for 202 years, ceased. The Legislative Assembly was abolished by its own vote, and a Council was created, to advise and assist the Governor.

Sir John P. Grant arrived in Jamaica in August, 1866, and, instead of the House of Assembly, with its wearisome debates and class legislation, he has ruled with the aid of a Legislative Council, consisting of six official and three non-official members. The present Governor has introduced important reforms into all branches of the administration. Great changes have been effected in the mode of legal procedure, aliens have received the same right to hold real property as is enjoyed by British subjects, a determined effort has been made to establish an efficient police force, the coolie traffic has been regulated with great care, hospitals have been improved and a government medical service established, the Church has been disestablished, and a system of popular education introduced. Sir John Grant is also giving much attention to the construction of public works, and the encouragement of the cultivation of valuable products. The most interesting class of works are those for irrigation, the first of which consists of a dam across the Rio Colre, with channels calculated to supply water to 43,000 acres of land. Among new products the most valuable are Assam tea-plants, Cinchona plantations, and Bombay mangos. Sir John found the finances of the colony in a deplorable condition, there being a heavy debt, and an ever increasing deficit during the five years preceding 1868. Now the income is in excess of the expenditure, and the latter is



regulated on sound principles of equity and economy. Jamaica is certainly most fortunate in having enjoyed the benefits of an administration such as that of Sir John P. Grant; and with free coolly labour, an efficient executive, and the continuance of those wise measures which are now in operation, it is probable that the former prosperity of the island may revive, without the attendant drawbacks of slavery and insolvency.

Although some portions of Mr. Gardner's work have caused us disappointment, we can recommend it as a trustworthy and useful record of the principal events in the history of Jamaica. It is written in a spirit of fairness and liberality, and conscientious pains have evidently been devoted to its preparation. One great omission is a description of the physical conformation of the island; but a useful map faces the title-page.

*D. Junii Juvenalis Satiræ. With a Literal English Prose Translation and Notes. By J. D. Lewis, M.A. (Trübner & Co.)*

THE satires of Juvenal, though annotated again and again by English scholars of some repute, have never met with an editor at once so erudite and so judicious that further comment becomes superfluous. Mr. Mayor, indeed, has collected a store of learning, and displays a *Belesenheit* which even in a German would be remarkable; but we have always thought that he unduly postpones the exposition, to the illustration, of his author, and that his commentary is more valuable for its citations than for the original notes which it contains. Mr. Maclean's edition again is useful, but can hardly be called erudite, and certainly shows a lack of judgment in the choice of interpretations. As for "the three school-books of Messrs. Escott, Prior, and Simcox" they are generally regarded as good school-books and nothing more. It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Lewis, who manifestly takes a deep interest in the writings of Juvenal, should have devoted his leisure to the preparation of a version, and to the collection of "materials and memoranda for notes," by which modest title he designates his somewhat bulky commentary. We are not quite sure that we understand how the edition, which, as he tells us, he had hoped to publish, would have differed in conception from the present work; but we cannot but regret that he has forestalled himself, as his notes are in too many instances crude and slovenly, and, though they give evidence of a good knowledge of the classical authors, betray occasional ignorance of the researches of modern scholars. For example, in commenting on vii. 177, he should have noticed the correction "scindes" for "scindens," even if, unlike the best authorities, he decided to reject it; and, both here and in vi. 448, he should have noted that nearly all modern scholars understand "artem" to mean, not the art professed by Theodorus and Palæmon respectively, but the handbook, or *τεχνον*, which they wrote upon it. On the other hand, we could wish that Mr. Lewis had omitted certain satirical references to modern times which seem to us neither amusing nor relevant. For instance, on vi. 374, he comments as follows:—

"*Cf. Mart. i. 24, iii. 3, xi. 47, iii. 51, vii. 35, iii. 72, xi. 75, from the four last of which passages*

it will appear that there were baths at Rome for the two sexes in common; and this is expressly stated by Plin. N. H. xxxiii. 12. *I have seen something nearly as bad as this in the present day at Margate and Broadstairs.*"

Again, what does he mean when he says that the enthymeme, or syllogism with one premiss suppressed, "has always been a favourite weapon, in argument, with women"? Does he think that men argue in syllogisms, women in "curta enthymemata"? Juvenal certainly had no such idea in his head, as he is complaining that the lady in question was too deeply versed in, what seems to him, unfeminine learning.

It is difficult, of course, to say where the commentator is to draw the line in dealing with allusions to mythology and history, but we think that Mr. Lewis, who writes, we presume, for scholars, need not have troubled himself to inform us that "Alcestis devoted herself for her husband Admetus," and to explain the word *Belides* as follows:—

"*Belides, the Danaides, daughters of Danaus, and the grand-daughters of Belus. Their story is well known.*"

He has, indeed, justified such notes as these in his Preface, and we have no right to quarrel with his conception of a commentator's duty; but we note his practice as another instance of the propensity of English scholars to write for school-boys and for general readers rather than for professed students of classical literature. This propensity is, we think, the ruin of English scholarship; and we regret especially to find traces of it in Mr. Lewis, who seems to have been impelled to his undertaking by a genuine love of his author. In one respect Mr. Lewis has not sacrificed himself to the requirements of schoolmasters; he has placed his translation at the bottom of the page, an arrangement which is far the most convenient for the genuine student, but which obviously precludes the use of the book in schools. The translation is a tolerably successful attempt to carry out the principles laid down in the following paragraph:—

"Whatever may be the shortcomings and faults of this version (and I am conscious that they may be many), I have endeavoured throughout to give as nearly as possible the exact sense of the original, as it was understood by me. Whenever the choice presented itself to me, as it necessarily did at almost every line, between a literal, and, it may be thought, a somewhat tame and bald version, and what is called a 'spirited rendering,' I have deliberately preferred the former, my object being to translate, as a help to those who wish to make acquaintance with the original, not to paraphrase for the benefit of what is called the English reader."

Mr. Lewis is certainly right in attempting an accurate rather than a spirited version, as it would be difficult to produce a prose translation which, in respect of spirit, would bear comparison with the metrical renderings of Dryden and Gifford; but we venture to think that he has fallen into the opposite extreme, and is occasionally so literal that he ceases to be faithful. A faithful translation, as we understand the phrase, is one which gives the original, the whole of the original, and nothing but the original; but by the original we mean the sense of the author, and not merely his words. As a model of faithful translation we would adduce the late Prof. Conington's rendering of Persius, which seems to us to hit the mean between the laxity of Prof. Jowett, who,

when a word or a phrase would encumber his sentence, omits it without scruple, and the literality of Mr. Lewis, whose English sometimes barely explains itself. Prof. Jowett sacrifices the detail of his original to the general effect; Mr. Lewis obscures the general effect by a servile adherence to detail; Prof. Conington has contrived to make his version at once so exact and so clear that, in many cases, it enables him to dispense with explanatory notes which would otherwise have been required. The following extract (viii. 146, *agg.*) is a favourable specimen of Mr. Lewis's style:—

"Past the ashes and bones of his ancestors fat Lateranus is rolled in his rapid coach, and with his own hands—with his own hands—a consul!—locks his wheel with the frequent drag-chain; by night, it is true, but the moon sees him, but the stars strain on him with their eyes, witnesses of the act. When the time of his magistracy is completed, Lateranus will take up his whip in the bright light of day, and will never be frightened at meeting an elderly friend, but will be the first to salute him with his whip, and will untie the trusses, and will administer the barley to his tired steeds. All this time, while he sacrifices woolly victims and a stalwart heifer, after the rite of Numa, before the altar of Jove, he swears by Epona alone, and the faces painted up over the stinking stalls. But when he is pleased to repair again to the taverns open all night, the Syrophenician, reeking with constant perfume, runs out to meet him, the Syrophenician, who comes from the gate of Idumæa; with the eagerness of a host he salutes him as my lord and king, and with him bustling Cyane with her bottle for sale."

In the commentary upon this passage we could have wished for notes upon "frequenti" and "instaurare," and a mention of the reading "robum" for *torvum* preserved by the scholiast.

It is hardly necessary to remark that Mr. Lewis, in his Introduction, unsatisfactorily rejects the monstrous hypothesis of Ribbeck, that Satires x., xii., xiii., xiv., xv., and parts of iv. and xi., are spurious.

Although we are not disposed to assign to Mr. Lewis a very high rank amongst editors of the classics, we think that his lucubrations, taken as a whole, show good sense and an independent judgment, and therefore deserve to be perused by students of the Roman satirists.

*The Tongue not essential to Speech. By the Hon. Edward Twisleton. (Murray.)*

IN 1843, two years before he joined the church of Rome, Dr. J. H. Newman published an essay on the miracles recorded in the ecclesiastical history of the Early Church, and he discussed nine miracles in detail, one of which is that of the African confessors, who, after their tongues had been removed by order of the Vandal Arian, Huneric, nevertheless retained the power of speech. In 1870 this essay was reprinted, and the new edition contains a note which refers to a memorandum published in *Notes and Queries* by the author of the work before us. Dr. Newman acknowledges "that the point of evidence brought in disparagement of the miracle is *primâ facie* of such cogency that, till it is proved to be irrelevant, (Roman) Catholics are prevented from appealing to it for controversial purposes; . . . and he expresses a wish to be quite sure of the full appositeness of the recent evidence." To furnish the necessary details on this point is Mr. Twisleton's immediate object, particularly because of the nine miracles above men-

tioned: this rests on by far the most trustworthy basis, and is, in fact, the only one of them attested by eye-witnesses.

The whole proposition is discussed in this work with a clearness and precision which are worthy of a more important matter, and Dr. Newman will himself no doubt consider that the question has been decided against the ecclesiastics. The volume commences with a full account of the events which preceded the removal of the tongues of the African confessors at Tipasa, whilst the state of feeling at the time, which led to the persecution, is accurately described. The circumstances attending the actual mutilation are then entered into, and these are followed by the record of several modern, fully authenticated, cases, in which the tongue has been removed by disease, or by a surgical operation for the purpose of checking the progress of disease, without the loss of the power of speech. Among the most conclusive of these are those of Margaret Cutting, of Wickham Market, who, at four years of age, lost her tongue, probably from cancrum oris (not cancer, as stated), whose condition is fully described in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1742, and that of Mr. Rawlings, from whom the late Mr. Nunneley, of Leeds, removed the whole organ, for cancer, in 1861. This last case is entered into in great detail, and is fully attested by the evidence of Prof. Faraday, Sir C. Lyall, Dean Milman, and Prof. Huxley, their evidence showing that, unless they had been previously told of the operation having been performed, they would have scarcely noticed any imperfection in Mr. Rawlings's speech, the *l's*, *d's* and *t's* only being imperfect, and the *i's* lisped.

From these, and other facts which he adduces on the authority of Prof. Syme and Sir J. Paget, the author is led to conclude, as many have done before him, that the tongue is not indispensable for purposes of speech, and, consequently, that the questions connected with the phenomenon of speech in the African confessors are purely within the domain of natural science, and that no miraculous intervention is necessary to account for it. He also shows that the Catholics, by setting an example in persecution, could only expect, when opportunity afforded, as in North Africa at the time under consideration, to be persecuted by the Arians; and that they, therefore, were not worthy of miraculous protection.

If the volume had appeared in the days when dogmatic theology had more importance than it now has, this volume would, undoubtedly, have excited a very different amount of interest from what it can possibly cause at the present time.

*The Fayoum; or, Artists in Egypt.* By Paul Lenoir. Illustrated. (H. S. King & Co.)

THIS, although the title-page does not tell us so, is a translation from the French. Amongst the "artists" who travelled in the marsh country of Egypt were M. E. About and M. C. F. Gérôme. They were, indeed, the chiefs of the band who shot birds and beasts, gossiped with fellakeen, and lived in tents, during a sketching tour through Cairo, Medinet-el-Fayoum, Sinai, El Akabah, Petra, and Jerusalem.

The author of 'Eöthen' has a good deal

to answer for. The peculiar jauntiness of tone which seems inevitable in the books of tourists in Egypt and Syria is due to him. The present work, however, is a favourable specimen of its class, and gives picturesque descriptions of many well-trodden paths—paths, however, which are more familiar to Englishmen than to Frenchmen.

One may, perhaps, object, in passing, that the translator, Mrs. C. Hoey, has an awkward knack of using the adjective "ogive" as a noun, instead of "ogival," the English form of the term; nevertheless, generally, she has done justice to the French original. The traveller begins his tale at the moment of landing in the harbour of Alexandria, or rather the first picture of Egypt which this artist essayed to paint was in words which are in themselves characteristic of sketching, for we are told that "they saw the coast of Africa, like a gilded straw, floating in the distance." This is a masterpiece of French sketching, for it includes, with the long gleam of a low-lying strip of sunlit land, the foreground of a level sea in French grey, and a sky of pale purplish blue, with the regulation "echo" of a white stratum cloud, faintly gilded to match the gleaming land. "Our imagination outstripped the ship. We vied with each other in perceiving the imperceptible. 'Do you see this?' 'Do you see that?' 'Those are palm trees.' 'No; they are camels.' 'Not at all; they are wind-mills.' Thus we talked in our excitement. They soon found themselves in the streets where people roll about like stones in a torrent." The raptures which usually attend a first arrival at the true gateway of the East are agreeably presented here. Everything delighted, if it did not amuse our traveller. He himself seems to have been exalted, if one may say so, into a state of nebulous hilarity; exuberant animal spirits imparted a gloss to everything that was seen, even to what was expected to be visible in Cairo and the desert. Wonders never ceased in the streets of Alexandria, in the deserts of Fayoum, on the waters of the Nile, on the weary way to Sinai, in the streets of Jerusalem.

The author has the eye of a trained artist for all that is really beautiful in Arab architecture. The riches of the mosques, their gorgeous furniture, their magnificent light and shade, their superb and splendid colouring, the picturesque solemnity which reigns in their interiors, are never failing sources for delight to him. M. Lenoir writes of these things with the zest of an architect and the frankness of a painter. The so-called tombs of the Mamelukes delighted him, as they have delighted men of taste ever since they were built; but he does not stop to point out the similarity of their style to that of numerous structures in North-Western India, especially in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad, where is abundance of work which is Gothic in its character as it is akin to Gothic in its origin, if not derived from Gothic sources; but M. Lenoir recognized the likeness to structures which he had previously seen at Erzeroum, and near Mossoul. The visit to the tomb of Amrou is thus characteristically described:—

"The tomb of the great founder of the city testifies to his personal humility. His own monument is a simple rectangular stone, surmounted by

a plain little roof supported by four shabby columns. But this exceeding simplicity does not decrease the veneration with which the true Mussalmans regard Amrou and his mosque, for the greatest personages honour it by official visits, and carry away from it benedictions of a superior quality. On a second occasion, when the whole of our party visited the mosque, we wished to conform to a pious legend, which is one of the attractions of the edifice. Under the peristyle of the court, near the door on the right, there are two little columns made out of a single block of marble; they are joined at their capitals and at their bases, and a very narrow space separates the two. A pious Arab legend assigns several agreeable properties to this aperture; among others, that of prolonging the life of every one who succeeds in squeezing himself between the two columns without breaking his ribs. Several of us, thanks to an elegant slenderness, slipped through like letters into a receiver, and carried off the pretext of long life; but one of our number had to make such tremendous exertions that we thought the columns must have cracked. 'He will get through!' 'No, he won't.' 'Yes, he will!' He did get through, but at what a price!"

Poor John Leech was killed by organ-grinders; it is part of our police policy to let men like Babbage combat German bands in London. Any one may keep half-a-dozen peacocks under his neighbour's bed-room windows, and why should not a man's dog howl all night? As to poultry, why should not a man keep as many crowing cocks as he pleases? What is the value of the health, nay, the lives of your neighbours, compared with that of the new-laid eggs which attend the hooting of the Cochinchinese, the yells of the dunghill, the frantic shrieks of the "game" bird, or the more prosaic crowing of the Dorking fowl? A Londoner has no right to rest if he cannot sleep when surrounded by barking, shrieking, howling, and crowing brutes. Let students and delicate women, let the sick, nay, the dying, be taken to Tamyeh, on the borders of the desert, in order that they may be thankful they are no worse off in London. This is a traveller's warning:—

"In all this comical animation the feature which struck us most was the incredible number of dogs; never had we seen so many, or such a variety. Not a terrace (house top!) but was ornamented with three or four of these animals, sitting like sphinxes, watching and spying our every movement. This picturesque *coup-d'œil* of a city of dogs was followed by a much less pleasant impression during the night. From the setting until the rising of the sun, these thousands of guardians of the public peace called and replied to one another in every note of the canine gamut, the plaintive, the piercing, and the harsh. It was enough to make one believe that Jezebel allowed her dogs to eat her rather than listen to them any longer. The state of fatigue to which our day in the desert had reduced us rendered this gratuitous and obligatory concert the more unendurable, and it lasted, without the briefest *entracte*, from six o'clock in the evening till five in the morning. That horrible night was one long, unceasing nightmare: cries, threats, curses, were all in vain. Our dragoman in an excess of zeal killed two of the dogs with his revolver, which made the case much worse, for all the dogs in the village rushed tumultuously to devour their comrades, and we were surrounded by a hideous tempest of howls, which would have frightened Dante. With the first rays of the sun came quiet—the infernal chorus sunk to silence. It was time, for we were quite worn out, not one of us having closed an eye all night."

It thus appears that Tamyeh and London have much in common.



## NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*She and I.* By John C. Hutcheson. 2 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*Miranda: a Midsummer Madness.* By Mortimer Collins. 3 vols. (H. S. King & Co.)

*The Queen's Shilling: a Soldier's Story.* By Capt. A. Griffiths. 2 vols. (Same publishers.)

*Stranded, but not Lost.* By Dorothy Bromyard. 3 vols. (Samuel Tinsley.)

'SHE and I,' though comprised in two short volumes, will be found extremely hard reading by the most patient and persistent of the adherents of the circulating library. Its style may be characterized as the digressive or "maundering," the art of which consists in the enunciation of some trifling fact, and the expansion of that fact by some half-dozen pages of soliloquy based upon it. By dint of this artifice, supplemented in several instances with chapters of sheer digression, giving us the author's views on politics and travel, tirades against competitive examinations, strictures on the German Emperor, Mr. Gladstone, Americans generally, would-be humorous descriptions of Government offices, based on the stale witticism about circumlocution, and other irrelevant matter, the story, which is a simple and uneventful narrative of the attachment between a nice young lady and a shiftless, weak-minded young man, is successfully extended to the minimum length which is conventionally befitting to a novel. The end is to some extent surprising, as the charming "Min" (what more euphonious name she disguises under this low *alias* we are not informed) dies unexpectedly, just as the autobiographer, who has gone during his period of probation through sundry phases of vicious or religious folly, has pulled himself together in New York, secured a measure of wealth by forging European correspondence for an American newspaper, and is returning to marry the girl who has been more faithful to him than he deserves. As far as we can gather, the wretched Frank succumbs under the shock, so far as to lapse into permanent infidelity, a fitting climax to his idiotic life. We may observe that, in accordance with a growing custom, the reflections with which the book concludes are couched in rhymed verses, lurking in the disguise of prose, with the evident purpose of eluding the castigation to which they might be exposed in their proper character.

Lobster and cream, or cider dashed with brandy—such is the fare the wanderers of ocean, returning from the Isle of Hawks, a band excelled by no gastronomes in their devotion to all things good, discover on the strand, a nook in the south for which, we have a notion, all who love country fare and leisure lollings nurse kindly thoughts, like Mr. Mortimer Collins. But, perhaps, the feasting to be had in Devonshire is surpassed by the good living on the isle itself, an island thrown up in the Azores for the purposes of the tale, and sinking again by a volcanic process when no longer required. This is only one of the marvels of this not unamusing medley, upon which we do not feel inclined to enlarge. Nothing knocks the sympathy of a reviewer out of him so completely as the suggestion that he must also play the part of a detective. Our readers will find in another column Mr. Collins's answer to the questions propounded

to him last week by one of our Correspondents; but although we do not care to take a part in the controversy, we feel that Mr. Collins, already, by his own confession, not greatly valued by the public, has done himself an injustice, and that he could do better work than cutting out newspaper scraps. Let him lay aside for once his extravagant affectation of cynicism, and his inordinate bills of fare, which mankind, even as cooking animals, are heartily sick of, and try to give us something new and original. He has strong points. He can write verse and something more. If his politics be of a rather narrow type, they are at this day purely speculative, and may be tolerated for their antiquarian value. He has no sympathy with what is low or mean, in theory at any rate, and he has a healthy fancy. Such a man might do good work. In the present book, as far as we can judge, he is about at his usual level. There are pretty passages, and deft bits of female character, occasional shrewd sayings, and more than occasional gleams of what comes near to philosophy. But it is overlaid and spoilt by mannerisms of style and carelessness of construction.

'The Queen's Shilling' contains a fair amount of military adventure and mess-room chaff. Its chief merit is that it depicts a real instead of an ideal military career. The hero is not a being of surpassing valour, extraordinary strength, and unparalleled good fortune, but such a one as we have all met over and over again: a gallant soldier of more than average talent and devoted to his profession. The hero, Alured Frere, commences his career at a depot battalion in Ireland; proceeds from thence to the Crimea, where he plays the obscure part of a subaltern; becomes adjutant; and, after serving in various colonies, finds himself at Aldershot. Here he renews his acquaintance with a pretty girl, whom he had known as a child in his ensign days in Ireland, falls in love with, and is engaged to her. The young lady's aunt, with whom she is living, breaks off the match for certain mysterious reasons, and Frere, broken-hearted, exchanges into a regiment stationed in New Zealand. The Maori war was at that time raging, and our hero plays, as it seems to us, the part of Col. Grieve, the popular Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards, and returns to England a lieutenant-colonel, and a V.C. and C.B. to boot. Family circumstances cause him to quit the army and devote himself to commerce, but, as he succeeds in his new career, and eventually marries his old love and gets into Parliament, he is not much to be pitied. The romance of his life turns on what we may term a Miss Braddon incident, and is the least satisfactory part of the book. On the whole, the work before us is tolerably well written. There is no pretence about it, and still less of improbability; but we would suggest that ladies do not generally ask "whatever can it be?" With the exception of this little solecism, we have nothing to say against 'The Queen's Shilling,' which will find readers among the younger officers of the army. With care and experience, Capt. Griffiths may, in time, succeed in extending his audience; but his present work is simply what it pretends to be, a book written by a soldier for the amusement of soldiers.

There is some pathos in the little domestic

stories in which Mrs. Bromyard discusses the various aspects of matrimony; and if the reader will cultivate leniency in respect to the extremely silly little woman whose differences with a rather unsuitable husband form the occasion for relating them, he will find the tales in question improve as they go on. First, we have two couples who have married the wrong partners, but, owing to the manliness and good sense of one of their number, settle down to juster views of life than are usual in novels, and find no lack of interest or domestic happiness in doing their duty. Another narrative shows us how a lady, whose first lover comes back like Jamie in the ballad, is prevented by a religious friend and a right-minded husband from adding criminal folly to innocent misfortune. The men are, for the most part, straightforward English gentlemen, and the women good specimens of English ladies. In this respect, as in the healthiness of its morality, it will be seen that the book is a contrast to most of its class. It adds nothing to our knowledge of the world, perhaps, but, at any rate, it leaves no nasty taste upon our mental palate.

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. GOLDING has printed the titles of seventeen scarce tracts from his library, most of them relating in some way or another to the county of Suffolk, though sometimes the connexion is not a very close one. One of these, if it at all fulfils its promise, we should recommend Mr. Golding at once to reprint in full. It is called: "The Universal Character by which all the Nations in the World may understand one another's Conceptions, Reading out of one Common Writing their own Mother Tongues. An Invention of General Use, the Practise whereof may be attained in two Hours space, Observing the Grammatical Directions. Which Character is so contrived that it may be Spoken as well as Written. By Cave Beck, M.A." Besides Mr. Beck's wonderful production, we have tracts more interesting to the student of history: two letters of Fairfax, for instance; the correspondence between Bedell and Wadsworth, which was afterwards reprinted with alterations by Bishop Burnet; and the story of "the hunting of the foxes from New-Market and Triptoe Heaths to White-Hall," familiar to readers of Mr. Carlyle's 'Cromwell.'

THERE is a good deal of cleverness in the *Adventures of a Protestant in Search of a Religion*, by Iota (Washbourne). Some of the incidental sketches of character and manners in the country town of Merlington remind us of Mrs. Trollope's old novels, which were so popular in their day; but as the narrative goes on, and the unfortunate Henry Pattison gets deeper into the mire of theological difficulties, the interest of the general reader becomes fatigued, and it is with a sense of relief (quite irrespective of dogma), that we see him at last skilfully "headed" into the straight way, and finally landed safely in the Romish Church, whither the whole story has been carefully driving him from the very commencement. The book will neither convince nor convert any reader who is not previously that way inclined; but those with "proclivities" to the Church of Rome will find their sympathies reflected as in a mirror. It is a well-written and earnestly-intended book, and there is a gratefully-worded dedication, which gives a pleasant glimpse into the author's own heart.

IN the Preface to *The Château Morville; or, Life in Touraine*, from the French, by E. R. (Philadelphia, Claxton & Co.), it is announced as the "wish of the publishers to give a series of entertaining foreign fiction, to consist of a selection of some of the best works of the most popular continental authors"; and further, "that it is

intended for that class of readers who do not wish by indiscriminate reading to run the risk of having their modesty offended, their common sense outraged, or their moral feelings shocked." From the style and manner of 'The Chapeau Morville,' it would seem intended for the amusement of girls of fourteen or fifteen; but it would be about one of the last books we should offer to a rational being of any age for either amusement or instruction. A more foolish or romantic story could scarcely be put into the hands of a reader, or one more calculated to furnish foolish thoughts. The readers contemplated must be solely girls, for no boy under any dearth of literature would read a dozen lines of it.

ANASTASIOS GRÜN, who is known in political life as Count Auersperg, has found a faithful and sympathetic translator in Mr. Sargent. The ballads which make up *The Last Knight* (Low & Co.) are devoted to the life and adventures of the Emperor Maximilian, whose tomb, with its exquisite sculptures, attracts the attention of every visitor to Innsprück. Other parts of the Tyrol keep alive the memory of that sovereign. The precipice from which he hung head downwards while the prayers of the Church were offered up for him at the foot, the fortress of Kufstein which he besieged, and the Governor of which made sport of his first ineffectual efforts by sweeping away with a broom the marks of the cannon-balls on the wall, are never passed unheeded. Both these incidents are commemorated by Anastasios Grün among the other events of his hero's life; and the chronicle which is thus committed to rhyme is always free and spirited. Mr. Sargent has done his best to catch the vigour of the original, but he is rough, and wanting in simplicity. Such couplets as these fall far short of the German:—

What are two flowers apart are a nosegay in society,  
And two sorts of wine in the head give rise to one inebriety.  
The Emperor left the palace absorbed in deep reflection;  
Not far off he had a mansion in the process of erection.

The sun the eye may dazzle, not its image in the water,  
So Max looks long and gladly on the portrait of the daughter.

The double rhymes here produce an effect of clumsiness, which is greatly at variance with the tone of the original. Mr. Sargent ought to remember that in rendering a poetical work it is not enough to give the sense of the words: it is still more important to be true to the spirit.

We have on our table *The Coming Man*, by the Rev. J. Smith, M.A., 2 vols. (Strahan),—*Scenes on Pacific Shores*, by H. E. Crossdale (Town and Country Publishing Co.),—*Hap-Hazard*, by Kate Field (Tribner),—*Footsteps in the Way of Life*, a Collection of Appropriate Texts for Guidance and Comfort from Holy Scripture, by A. A. Salaman (Tribner),—*Scripture Light on the Soul's Destiny*, by A. S. B. H. (Simpkin),—and *Strassburger Volksgespräche*, by Dr. F. W. Bergmann (Strasbourg, Tribner). Among New Editions we have *For Lack of Gold*, by C. Gibbon (King),—and *The Arguments of the Emperor Julian against the Christians*, edited by W. Nevins (Williams & Norgate). Also the following Pamphlets: *Dr. Hayman's 'Odyssey' and the 'Saturday Review'*, by C. A. M. Fennell, M.A. (Cambridge, Wallis),—and *A Lamentation on the Death of Napoleon III.*, by E. Brennan (Naples, De Angelis).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## Theology.

- Christ a Complete Saviour, by John Bunyan, 18mo. 1/6 cl.  
Christopher's (S. W.) Class Meetings and the Design and Success of Methodism, cr. 8vo. 3 cl.  
Evening Rest, cheap edit. 18mo. 1/1 cl. Imp.  
Everard's (G.) Zionward; Help on the Way, 18mo. 1/6 cl.  
Lessons Preparatory to Confirmation, cr. 8vo. 1/1 swd.  
Pollock's (W.) Temptations of Our Blessed Lord, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

## Fine Art.

- Allen and Weale's Cottage Building, 7th edit. 12mo. 1/6 cl. swd. (Weale's Series.)  
Handbook to Cathedrals of Wales, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 1/6 cl.  
Jones's (C. C.) Antiquities of the Southern Indians, 24/ cl.

## Poetry.

- Thomson's Poetical Works, edited by Rossetti, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
White Rose and Red, by Author of 'St. Abe,' cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

## History.

- Ancient Classics, Tacitus, by W. B. Donne, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Bryce's Holy Roman Empire, 4th edit. cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Legge and Gladman's Handy Book of English History, 2/ cl.

Lyons's (M.) History of the Lodge of Edinburgh, 4to. 31/6 cl.  
Plutarch, His Life, His Lives, and His Morals, by R. C. Trench, fcap. 3/6 cl.

## Geography.

- Baedeker's Rhine Guide, 5th edit. 18mo. 5/ cl.  
Galignani's New Paris Guide, 1873, 12mo. 5/ cl.  
Seward's (W. H.) Travels around the World, roy. 8vo. 24/ cl.

## Philology.

- Burnell's (A. C.) Samādhānabrahmana, Vol. 1, 8vo. 12/6 cl.  
Shakespeare, edited by Staunton, Vol. 5, 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Xenophon's Anabasis, Book I, edited by J. T. White, 1/6 cl.

## Science.

- Bond's (R.) Handbook of the Telegraph, 4th edit. 12mo. 3/ cl. swd. (Weale's Series.)  
Mitchell's (J.) Manual of Practical Assaying, 4th edit. 31/6 cl.  
Nicholson's (H. A.) Manual of Zoology, 3rd edit. 12/6 cl.  
Owen's (Lieut.-Col.) Principles and Practice of Modern Artillery, 2nd edit. 8vo. 15/ cl.  
Pepper's (J. H.) Cyclopedic Science, new edit. 9/ cl. gilt.  
Pharmacopoeia of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, edited by M. Mackenzie, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
Procter's (B.) Lectures on Practical Pharmacy, 8vo. 12/ cl.  
Procter's (R. A.) The Moon, her Motions, Aspect, &c., 15/ cl.  
Tolhausen's (A.) Technological Dictionary, Part 1, French-German-English, cr. 8vo. 9/

## General Literature.

- Adam Bede, by Geo. Eliot, new edit. cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Aunt Louisa's 'Top-Books,' 'Punch and Judy,' 'My Children,' 'Jack and Jill,' 'Faithful Friend,' 4to. 1/ each swd.  
Boyes's (Rev. J.) Echoes from Distant Footfalls, 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
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Usher's (F.) Three Ozans, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Walmesley's (H. M.) Branksome Dene, 2/ (Companion Library.)

## LOVE'S WAKING.

Is Love a dream? In truth, they tell me so.  
And pity me because I cannot know  
That tender glances, whispers sweet and low,  
Thrill for a summer's day and are no more.

But this I know, that if it be a dream,  
I would not be as wise as they, to deem  
That fair things can be false, and when they seem  
To promise most, that we should least adore.

They speak of waking from that dream, while I  
Know but one waking, and that is not nigh.  
For it will come when she I love shall die,  
Then I shall wake to sorrow evermore.

E. W. H.

## THE ESCAPE OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD IN 1746.

I SEND you a copy of a journal kept by Capt. O'Neil, one of the officers in attendance on Prince Charles Edward; it begins a few days before the battle of Culloden, and ends with the story of the assistance given by Flora Macdonald. Forbes, Bishop of Caithness in 1762, who was mixed up with the rebellion of 1745, got hold of a copy of this Journal, and it was printed, with some later additions of a page or two, in the volume of 'Jacobite Memoirs,' incorrectly and with variations, in 1834. The curious document from which the present copy is taken is almost certainly the original, as first drawn up at the time by Capt. O'Neil himself.

The journal is written upon eighteen leaves, partly paper, partly old playing-cards; the leaves of paper having been first cut down to the size of the cards. The cards have been evidently used before, and are written over on both sides. There are six cards, viz., the ten of diamonds (on the reverse of which the manuscript begins, close to the top margin), the three of hearts, the eight of diamonds, the four of diamonds, the three of diamonds, and the ace of hearts. This last, with the ten of diamonds, forms the cover of the book, and the MS. ends on the inside of the card, filling up only half of the page.

The little book is roughly stitched together at

one of the narrow ends with small twine. The handwriting is fairly good, and very legible; a male hand; evidently the writer got hurried towards the end, where less care is shown. The manuscript is in the possession of Thomas Constable, Esq., of the Manor House, Otley, Yorkshire, a lineal descendant of the old Catholic families of Haggerston, Constable, and Maxwell; and maternally descended from the Macdonald family.

W. M.

Prince Charles's Retreat and Escape After y<sup>e</sup> 16th of April, 1746.

April 15th, O.S. 1746 His Royal Highness Charles Prince of Wales marched his Army in 3 Columns from Culloden Muir, to surprise the Duke of Cumberland in his camp at Nairn, Ordering at the same time two Thousand Men to pass the River Nairn, and Post themselves Between Elgin and the Camp of the Enemy to Deceive the Ships, who were in Inverness Road. We made Several fires on the Mountains, where we Drew up in Battle order, and at 8 o'clock at Night we began our March, And About 2 O'clock that Morning being the 16th of April, within a Mile of the Enemy our Van Halted. His Royal Highness, who Marched in the Center, Dispatched an Aid Ducamp to know the Motive of the Halt. Colonel O'Sullivan, who Marched in the Van, Emedately Hasted to the Prince, and told him Lord George Murray and Some Other of Chiftains as they wanted some of their Men, did not think themselves sufficiently Strong to attack y<sup>e</sup> Enemy, and upon a Strong Belief the Duke of Cumberland was Aprised of their Design Refused to Advance, [?] The Instances the Colonel O'Sullivan made use of to Engage them to the Contrary. Upon this His Royale Highness Advanced to the head of the Column, where Assembling the Chiefs in the Most Pathetic Manner, and the Strongest terms, Demonstrated to them the Visible, and Real Advantages they had of an Enemy, who thought themselves Secure of any such Attempt, and Decending from his Horse drew his Sword and told them he would Head them to an Enemy, they had as often Defeated as Seen, But Deaf to his Example and Entreaties, the Master Part Declined, which so Sensibly Shocked the Prince, y<sup>t</sup> Remounting his Horse he told them with tears dropping from his Eyes, that he did not Regrete his own Loss so much as there Invitable Ruin. We Emedately Marched Back to our Camp at Culloden where wee Arrived at five in the morning. At Ten O'Clock we were Informed that the Duke of Cumberland was in full March towards us. The Prince, on such Report, Gave the Necessary Orders for the Attacke Riding from Rank too Rank, Encourig his Troops, and Exorting them to Behave as they had Done formerly at Preston Panse and Falkirk. And Between Twelve and One we Began the Attacke, and Engaged the Enemy, the Prince Commanding in the Center. Our Right Wing Emedately Broake the Left of the Enemy, but there Flank being Exposed to Nine Squadrons of Horse who Attackt them whilst in Pursuite of the foot and put them Into so much Confusion that they Instantly Dispersed, the Prince galoping to the Right and Endeavouring to Rally them, But to no purpose, He had his Horse Shot under him. The Left followed the example of the Right which Drew an Entire flight Maugre all the Prince Could do to animate or Rather Rally them, He Remaining Upon the Field of Battle, Until there were no more Hopes left, and then Could Scarce Be persuaded to Retire, Ordering the Irish Piquets and Fitz-James's Horse to make a Stand in order to favour the Retreat of the Highlanders, which was Hapily Efected. Previous to the Battle, His Royale Highness did Order the Chiftans that Encase of a Defate, as the Highlanders could not Retreat as Regular Troops, that they Should Asemble their Men Near Fort Augustus. In Consequence of which Emedately after the Battle The Prince Dispatched me to Inverness to Repeat his orders to Such of his Troops as were There. That Night the Prince Retired Six Miles from the Field of Battle, and Next day Arrived at fort Augustus, Where he Remained all that Day, In Expectation



his Troops would have Joined him. But Seeing no Appearance of it he went to the House of Invergary and Ordered me to Remain there to Direct Such as Pass'd y<sup>e</sup> way the road His Royall Highness Took. I Remained there two Days, and did the Princes Orders to Such as I mett, But to no Effect, Every one Taking his own road. I thane followed the Prince, who was so far from making a precipitate Retreat, that he Retired by Six and Six miles and arrived the 26th Aprill Old Stile at Kistmoldart, where I joined him next day, and gave him an account of the little Appearance there was of assembling his Troops. Upon which he wrote Circular letters to all the Chiftans, Enjoyning them, by the Obedience they Ow'd him to Join him Emeditly with such of their Clan, as they could possibly Gather Together, At the Same time Representing y<sup>m</sup> the Eminent Danger they were in if they Neglected it. After Remaining Some Days there in hopes his Orders would have been Obedied, and Seeing Not one Person resort to him, it was Remonstrated to him the Extreme Danger of his Person, being within Seven Miles of Lord Lothian, Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> McDonald and the McElands and was proposed to E[re]treat to one of the Islands near the Continent. After Repeated Instances of the like Nature, he Reluctantly Assented, Having Mr John Hay Behind to Transmite him the answers of his letters with an Account of what Passed, and parted for the Isle in an Open fishing Boat at Eight at night, Accompany'd by Co: O: Sullivan and me. About one hour after we Parted a Violent Hurricane Arose, which Drove us Ninty Miles from our Intended Port, and next Day Running for Shelter, into the Island of North Wist, Struck upon a Rock and Stove to Pieces, and with great Difficulty Sav'd our Lives. At our Landing we were in the most Mellancholy Situation, knowing no Body, and wanting the Common Necessarys of Life. After much Search we found a little Hutt Uninhabited, and took Shelter There, and with Great Difficulty made a fire to Dry our Cloaths. Here we remained for two days, Having no Other Provisions But a few Biskets we had Sav'd out of the Boat, which was Intirely Spoiled with the Salt water. As this Island belonged to Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> McDonald and Not judging our Selves Safe, we Determin'd going Ells where, and by the Greatest Good fortune one of our Boatmen Discover'd a Boat Stranded on the Coast, and haveing with Great Difficulty Lawnc'h'd in the Water, we Embarked for the Harry's. In our Passage We Unfortunately mett another Storm, which Obliged us to put into ane Island near S—way. Next day the Prince Dispatched one for the Harrys to look out for a Ship, Ordering me to Embark on Board the first I could get, and to make the most Diligent haste, After my landing on the Contennante, to the Court of France, Enjoyning me to give an Exact Account to his Most Christian Majesty of his Disasters and of his Resolution Never to Abandon y<sup>e</sup> Country, Until he knew the Finale Result of France, And if its possible, once more to assemble his faithfull Highlanders. Unluckily the Person His Royale Highness sent with me, getting Drunk, told the Master of the Ship Somewhat that Induced him to refuse taking me on board, and Emeditly Alarm'd y<sup>e</sup> Country, Which Obliged me to Retreat and join the Prince, who upon what I told him Resolved for the Continent, by the way of Seafort Country. But the Boatmen Absolutely Refused to Comply, which made us take the Road we came, and Meeting with three Ships of War, were Constrai'd to Retire to a Deaserte Island where we Remain'd 8 days in the Greatest Misery, Having no Sustenance but Dried Fish, Providence threw in on this Island. When the Ships disappear'd we put to Sea and next Morning We met with an other Just coming out of one of the Loughs, who Pursued us for near an hour. But the wind Rising we made our Escape. In the Afternoon we arrived at the Island of Benbich and one of the Boatmen being Acquainted with a Hird of the Island, we all went to his House, Where, passing for friends of the boatmens, we Remain'd four days, and then the Prince sent the Boat to y<sup>e</sup>

Continent with a Highland Gentleman whom he Charged with letters for the Chiefs, Secretary John Murray and John Hay, Requiring an Exact Account How affairs Stood. Not thinking ourselves Secure in the Cottage, by the advice of a Friend we Retired to the Mountain of Corrodoll to waite the Return of the Gentleman, where we Remained Two and twenty Days. When the Gentleman Returned with a letter from Secretary Murray, Importing, that the Clans had almost all deliver'd up themselves and Arms, and Consequently no more to be Depended on. He like wise Acquainted His Royale Highness of two French Ships who had arrived at the Continent with money and Arms, and in whom the Duke of Perth, his brother, Sir Thomas Shiridan and John Hay had embarked for France. Here we Remain'd for some days longer, till the Duke of Cumberland Having Intelligence the Prince was Concealed in the Long Isles, Ordered the Militia of the Isle of Sky and the Independent Companys to Go in Search of him. As Soon as we had Notice of their Landing we Retreatet to an Island About 12 Miles Distance call'd Hoga, where we Remain'd till we found they had followed us. We thane went for Lough Boistall, and stayed there for Eight days, when Captain Carolina Scot Landed within a Mile of us, which Obliged us to Separate, the Prince and me Taking to the Mountains, and Co: O'Sullivan Remaining with the Boatmen. At Nightfall we marched towards Benbicola, being informed Scot had ordered the militia to come and join Him. At midnight we came to a Hutt Where, by Good fortune, we met with Miss Flora McDonald, who I formerly Knew. I Quitted his Royall Highness at some Distance from the Hutt, and went my Self with a Design of being Informed if the Independent Companys passed that way Next day as we had been Informed. The young lady Answer'd in the Negative, saying they would not pass till the Day after. I then told her I brought a friend to see Her. She, with some emotion, Ask't if it was the Prince; I answer'd in the Affirmative, and Instantly brought him in. We thane consulted on the Eminent Danger the Prince was in, and could think of no more Proper and Safe place or Expedient thane to propose to Miss Flora to Convoiy him to the Isle of Sky, where her Mother Lived. This Seemed the more feasible, as the young Ladys Father, being Captain of an Independent Company, would Accord her a pass for herself and a Servant to go visit her Mother. The Prince Assented, and Emeditly proposed it to the young Lady, to which She answered with the Greatest Respect and Loyalty; But Declined, Saying, Sir Alex<sup>r</sup> McDonald was too much her friend to be the Instrument of His Ruin. I endeavour'd to Obviate this by assuring her Sir Alexander was not in the Country, And as She could, with the Greatest Facility convey the Prince to her Mothers, as She Lived Close by the water Side. I then Remonstrated, to her y<sup>e</sup> Honour and Imortality that would Redound to her by such a Glorious Action, and She at length Aquiesced, after the Prince had told her the Sense he would always Retain if so Conspicuous a Service. She promised to Acquaint us next day, when things were Ripe for Execution, And we parted for the Mountains of Corrodell. Next day at four in the Afternoon, we Receiv'd a Message from our Protectrice telling all was well. We Determined Joining her Emeditly, but the Messenger Informed us we Could not pass Either of the fords that Separated the Island we were in from Benbicola, as they were Both Guarded. In this Dilemma a Man of the Country tendred his Boat to us, which we Readily Accepted of, And next day Landed at Benbicola, and Immediately Marched for Ruckness the place of Rendezvous where we arrived at Midnight, and Instead of our Protectrice found a Guard of the Enemy. We were Restrain'd to Retreat, 4 Miles, having Eat Nothing for thirty hours before. The Prince ordered me to go to the Lady and know the Reason she did not keep Her Appointment. She told me she had Engag'd a Cosen of hers in North wist to Receive him in his house, where She was

sure he would be more Safe thane in the Isle of Sky. I immediatly Dispatch'd a Boy with this news to the Prince, and Mentioned to him the place of appointment, whither His Royall Highness came, but the Gentleman Absolutely refused receiving us, alledging for a Motive he was Vassall to Sir Alexander McDonald. In this Unexpected Exigence, being within a small half mile of a Captain and fifty Men we Hastned for Ruckness, being apprised that the Enemy had Just Abandon'd it. The Prince sent me to Acquaint Miss flora of our Disappointment and to Intreate her to keep by her promise, as there was no time to Loose. She faithfully promised next Day. I remain'd with Her that Night, the Prince Remaining at Ruckness Attended by a little Hird. Next Day I accompanied Miss Flora to the Rendezvous, where we had not long been when we had an Account, that Generall Campbell was just Landed with 1500 Men. We were now Apprehensive we were betray'd, and Instantly got to our Boat and put to an other place, whither we arrived at Day Breack. We then Dispatched a person to Clanronald's House to learn what news, who brought us word General Campbell was there with Co: Ferguson, and that he Saw Captain Scot's Detachment coming to Join them, and that they Amounted to in all 2300 Men. The Prince Entreated the Young Lady that I should Accompany him, but She Absolutely Refused it, having a pass but for one Servant. His Royall Highness was Generous as to Decline going unless I attended him, untill I told him that if he made the least Demur I would Instantly goe about my Business, as I was Extremely Indifferent what Became of my self, so as his Person was safe. He at length Embarked Attended only by Miss Flora McDonald.

#### "MR. W. H.":

MR. A. E. BRAE'S solution of the enigmatical inscription prefixed to Shakespeare's Sonnets, 1609, brought before the Royal Society of Literature on 25th June, in his usual brusque, ready, and well-informed manner by its able Hon. Foreign Secretary, Dr. C. M. Ingleby, seems so simple as to be alluring, and to fall in so patly with the adage, "truth is stranger than fiction," as to appear quite acceptable to easy-going people. But if we ask by what "everliving poet" had "eternity" been "promised" to "Mr. W. S." [Shakespeare] prior to 1609, we shall, I fear, require to "pause for a reply," and upon that reply, if satisfactory, the *a priori* possibility of the interpretation proposed would depend. Though even if a satisfactory answer could be given by absolute and verified quotation, it would remain a possibility only with much improbability attaching to it. (1) The nominal initial must have been of supreme importance in T. T.'s eyes on the supposition proposed. (2) The checking letters S. and H. appear so closely in relation to the nominal initials in the words "Sonnets" immediately preceding them, and "Happiness" almost immediately following, that it would be difficult for the least observant eye to pass over the *erratum* supposed. (3) The Sonnets are confessedly more accurately printed than the generality of works of that time. (4) The character of T. T., as in his own conceit a literary printer, taken in connection with his estimate of the value of connecting his initials with those of Mr. W. S., makes it unlikely that he would be unobservant of these letters. (5) The implication the initials W. S. would have given, that the "Sonnets" were an authorized publication, would impart an intense importance to these letters in a publisher's eye. (6) Thorpe, if the dedicatory, would have been the giver of the copy, and therefore in all probability the corrector of it, and the "escape" is unlikely under such conditions. (7) The ease with which a cancel could have been made, in unsold copies, after the discovery of such an error in initials of such literary and commercial importance had been made (as we have no copy showing such cancelling), heightens the improbability.

While these improbabilities overhang the hypothesis of the possibility of the *erratum* of H. for

S., and the difficulty of finding in 1609 any passage from this "everliving poet" promising "eternity" to Shakespeare, I doubt the initial difficulty is insurmountable thus.

Hypothesis against hypothesis, the most probable solution yet proposed of the sphinx-letters is, that "Mr. W. H." was William Hathaway, fourth son of Richard Hathaway, and brother-in-law to William Shakespeare, gentleman, afterwards William Hathaway, of Weston-upon-Avon, in the county of Gloucester, yeoman, who in 1647, along with his brother Thomas Hathaway, of Stratford-upon-Avon, joiner, entered into an indenture tripartite regarding the settlement of the properties, "which heretofore were the inheritance of William Shakespeare, gent., deceased." See Halliwell's 'Life of Shakespeare,' 1848, p. 315. "T. T., the well-wishing adventurer, in setting forth, wisheth to Mr. W[illiam] H[athaway], the onlie begetter (collector) of these ensuing Sonnets, all happiness, and that eternity promised by our 'everliving poet,' whose name appears upon our title-page—WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE." So surely the inscription ought to be read!

S. N.

#### \*MIRANDA.\*

Knowl Hill, Berks, July 29, 1873.

THAT a writer in one periodical should select for animadversion in another a passage in some work given him to criticize seems rather strange. "Fusbos," of Bexley, pays no compliment to his own journal when he seeks for a special censure on me the perfect literary publicity of the *Athenæum*.

The string of Irish bulls, which I used as an illustration of my opinion that "this Hibernian epigram is undeservedly despised," was cut out from *Notes and Queries* for December 16, 1871, p. 515, being an extract from some newspaper. I enclose my own MS. and the page of *Notes and Queries* to verify this statement. My publishers inform me that Mr. Macrae's work was issued in March, 1872, so that he evidently went to the same source. Considering my critic's familiarity with 'The Book of Blunders' (of which I never before heard), I should be justified in retaliating with the question whether Fusbos and David Macrae are identical.

The bulls quoted are as familiar as anything in Hierocles or Joe Miller, and were used by me simply as illustration. I suppose Fusbos will "extend these curious parallel passages" in the review he is writing for some unnamed journal: if he will send it me I shall be happy to profit by his kindly criticism, having no wish to acquire a reputation for "gem-setting."

MORTIMER COLLINS.

#### DONNE'S EPIGRAMS.

Manchester, July 22, 1873.

I know but little of Donne's poems, and nothing more of Donne's life than I may have learned from reading Isaak Walton's biography of him. I am, therefore, no more fitted than minded to meddle in the controversy between Dr. Jessopp and Mr. Grosart or Dr. Nicholson as to the authenticity of the 'Sheaf of Epigrams' ascribed to Donne. Nevertheless, I can, I believe, explain the allusions in the four lines quoted by Dr. Jessopp in the communication from him which appears in last Saturday's *Athenæum*, and inform Dr. Jessopp who was the "one Heyn" of whom he says he knows nothing. The lines are these:—

Nor can I here conceal, nor yet say well,  
Where (whether) *Heyn* or *Heemskerk*'s praise, or *Oliver*'s excell,  
Or *Heyn*'s more bold adventure; whose bright ore  
Prest the seas back with wealth snatch'd from the shore.

"Heyniskirch," or Heemskerk, as the name should be written, is the Dutch navigator who, with Barentz for his pilot, sailed for the discovery of a north-east passage to China in 1596, passed through the Weygat Straits, was beset in the ice on the north coast of Nova Zembla, and was forced to winter there. In the following June he and his crew abandoned their ship, and succeeded in making their way in two open boats, after a voyage during which Barentz died, to Vardhuis, in Norway. Accounts of their discoveries, their hardships, and

their sufferings—the more interesting as Heemskerk and his companions are the first European explorers who ever wintered in the Arctic regions—will be found in Harris's, Churchill's, and most other collections of early voyages, and in the publications of the Hakluyt Society.

Oliver Van Noort was Admiral of a Dutch squadron which sailed in September, 1598, from Holland, passed through the Straits of Magellan, and committed great depredations on the Spaniards on the coasts of Chili and Peru. He then sailed from the west coast of South America to the Philippines, defeated a Spanish squadron in the neighbourhood of Manila, traded at Borneo and other islands of the Indian Archipelago, and returned, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, to Holland, where he arrived in August, 1601. This expedition is remarkable as being the first voyage which the Dutch made round the world, and had, indeed, been preceded only by the English expeditions of Sir Francis Drake and Sir Thomas Cavendish, and by the voyage of Magellan himself, the first circumnavigator of the world. It is narrated in the 'Historie van de Nederlandsche Oost-Indische Compagnie,' in Harris's and Churchill's collections, and in almost every collection of early voyages.

Heyn—Peter Peterson Heyn, or "Piet Heyn," of Delfts haven—was one of the most renowned of the earlier Dutch admirals. On a curious silver medallion of him which I happen to possess, his head is described as "Effig. Petr. Hein. Archithalas. Clas. Holl.;" and the reverse of this medallion bears the inscription, "Perit Nunquam Periturus," and the date "1630." He raised himself from a low station by his courage and merit; and at the time of his death—he was slain in June, 1629, in an encounter with three Dunkirk privateers, or pirates—he held the office of Lieut.-Admiral of the United Provinces, which had been previously filled by Prince William of Nassau. His body was buried near that of the Prince of Orange, at Delft; and a splendid monument was erected to his memory at the expense of the States General, who also voted an address of condolence to his mother, an old countrywoman who had retained all her rustic simplicity after her son's elevation. From these facts—which Dr. Jessopp, as I do not wish him to accept them on my authority, may find in Davies's 'History of Holland and the Dutch,' and, indeed, in almost any Dutch history—Dr. Jessopp will see that Heyn certainly was "a celebrated character in 1624 and the years following." Heyn's most famous exploit—to which, I humbly conceive, reference is especially made in the lines which Dr. Jessopp quotes—was the capture of the Spanish "silver fleet." In 1628 he sailed, with a fleet of twenty-four ships, to the West Indies, and fell in with a fleet of Spanish galleons, carrying treasure, on the coast of Cuba, at or near Matanzas. He captured all of them, and brought all of them but two home to Holland. His prizes were estimated to be worth 12,000,000 florins, as his booty included 138,600 lb. weight of silver in bars. For this capture he personally received the thanks of the States General. As some of the Spanish ships had run aground near Matanzas, and were boarded and got afloat, with their treasure, by the Dutch, there seems little or no reason to doubt what is meant by

Heyn's more bold adventure; whose bright ore

Prest the seas back with wealth snatch'd from the shore.

I place these facts at the service of Dr. Jessopp, who will, no doubt, be glad to learn them, whatever bearing they may have upon his theories regarding Donne's works. R. D.

#### Literary Gossip.

WE are delighted to hear that the first two volumes of the edition of Hume's Philosophical Works, long promised by Messrs. Green and Grose, are actually in the press.

AMONG Messrs. Longmans' announcements for the coming season is 'A History of Greece, from the Earliest Period to the Present Time,' by the Rev. G. W. Cox. It will be in four

volumes. The first and second volumes will be published in November, and will comprise the historical narrative to the end of the Peloponnesian War. They will form in themselves a complete work, provided with a copious index.

THE same publishers also promise 'A Dictionary of Artists of the English School: Painters, Sculptors, Architects, Engravers, and Ornamentists; with Notices of their Lives and Works,' by Samuel Redgrave, to be ready in November,—'The Atlantic to the Pacific: What to See, and How to See It,' by John Erastus Lester, Author of 'The Yo-Semite: its History, Scenery, and Development,'—'The Fenland, Past and Present: its History, Geography, Geology, Scenery, Antiquities, Climatology, Drainage, Agricultural Produce, and Sanitary Condition,' illustrated with woodcuts, maps, and diagrams, by S. H. Miller, F.R.A.S., Fellow of the Meteorological Society, and S. B. J. Skerchly, F.G.S., on the Staff of Her Majesty's Geological Survey.

ARCHDEACON FREEMAN is engaged upon an architectural history of Exeter Cathedral.

AN attempt is to be made to revive that most interesting game of cards, Ombre. It is famous in our seventeenth and eighteenth century literature, and is declared to be a much better game than Bézique. A well-known Spanish scholar is preparing a short treatise on the game; and next season is, we are told, to witness a new cause of excitement and interest among card-players.

MR. BAYLE BERNARD, a special student of Irish poets and poetry, has just completed the 'Life of Samuel Lover,' on which he has been working for the last two years.

MR. DAVID LAING has done a good piece of work in publishing the dates and documents connected with the 'Ode to the Cuckoo,' and thus clearing the memory of the poet, John Logan, from the unjust charge of having boldly stolen the well-known poem (with slight alterations) from Michael Bruce. Mr. Laing shows that in Bruce's volume of Poems, 1770, its editor, Logan, gave notice that "some poems wrote by different authors are inserted"; that in a copy of this volume the several productions of the "authors"—Logan and Sir J. Foulis—are named by a contemporary hand; that Logan wrote an additional verse to the 'Ode to the Cuckoo,' made in it such alterations as only an author would make, that he sent it to his booksellers as his own work, and that as such it was published after his death. Mr. Laing clears away false motives attributed to Logan, vindicates successfully his claim to his Ode, and prints several of the letters of himself and his editor, Dr. Grant. We only regret that Mr. Laing has limited the impression of his interesting little tract to sixty copies.

MR. J. O'BEIRNE CROWE is at present engaged on the second part of Dallan Forgaill's 'Amra; or, Elegy of St. Columb Cille.' The first part, issued some time ago, and printed for the first time from the original Irish in 'Lebor na hIlidre,' contains the ancient preface, the *Exordium*, or prelude to the Amra proper, with the ancient commentaries, and a literal translation of the whole. The second part, which finishes the work, will contain topographical and historical notes, a critical



and grammatical analysis of the text, and copious indexes.

PROF. F. J. CHILD, of Harvard, the distinguished Chaucerian scholar and ballad-editor, of the United States, has arrived in England, for a month's tour in the Lake District and in Scotland, and, we hope, may look at the Chaucer Manuscripts, Bishop Percy's folio, &c., the printing of which we owe to his persistent demands for them. The Professor's appeal for unprinted old ballads, or varying traditional versions of the printed ones, has, we understand, met with very scanty success. Everything at all worth having is in print, we suspect.

A REPORT by Dr. Bleek, on his researches into the Bushman language and customs, has been presented to the House of Assembly at the Cape of Good Hope. The doctor got two Bushmen, under sentence of penal servitude, transferred to him, kept them in his house, and took down their vocabulary, talk, legends, &c. Some of the legends look interesting, as those on the origin of the Moon; the Moon stabbed by the Sun; the Children who threw the sleeping Sun into the sky; *!goi !kveientu* (a being whose eyes are in his feet instead of his head); the Girl who made the Milky Way; the Resurrection of the Ostrich; Stones which kill the Thrower, &c. The Bushman literature differs from that of the Bantu natives (Kafirs, Betsuana, &c.), but approaches the Hottentot, and so does its language. We hope the Cape Assembly has not only repaid Dr. Bleek his 80*l.* 18*s.* for the last year's keep of his two Bushmen (now staying with him voluntarily after their term of penal servitude), but has also voted the 200*l.* a year he wants for a few years to pay for printing his Bushman vocabularies, grammar, legends, and stories.

We understand that Messrs. G. Bell & Sons will add to their Aldine series of English poets the poetical works of the artist and poet, William Blake, edited by Mr. William Michael Rossetti.

THE last published part of M. Th. Justes' work, '*Les Fondateurs de la Monarchie Belge*,' is a biography of Lord Palmerston.

M. A. JUBINAL lately discovered, in the library of Montauban, a curious letter written by the poet Coras, one of the victims of the satirist Boileau, and whose poem of '*Jonas*,' and other intended works, are derided in the following lines of the ninth satire:—

Le Jonas inconnu sèche dans la poussière,  
Le David imprimé n'a point vu la lumière,  
Et Moïse commence à moisir par les bords, &c.

The presumptuous and bombastic dedication of the '*Jonas*' to Turenne, as well as the lamentable mediocrity of the poem, no doubt deserved this lampoon; but the letter of Coras to Boileau is a masterpiece of style, humour, and gentlemanly indignation. It is evident that, like so many others in his own time and ours, the Gascon poet missed his vocation, which was to write sensible prose instead of bad verses. The letter is published in the May and June number of *L'Investigateur*.

THE original stones of the Hamath inscriptions having been secured for the Imperial Museum of Constantinople, an opportunity has been afforded to the Count de Vogüé of studying them.

PYNSON'S '*Life of Seynt Birgitte*,' or Bridget, is to be reprinted in Mr. J. H. Blunt's

edition of '*The Myroure of Oure Lady*,' 1530—the Service-Book of the Bridgettine Nuns of Sion—for the Early English Text Society.

It is stated that H.E. Ahmed Vefik Effendi has translated the history of the '*Shejersh*' from Eastern Turkish into Western, or Osmanlee. In consequence of recent political events, the study of the Jaghtatai is attracting attention in Constantinople.

Two of the many volumes to which the agitation on ecclesiastical subjects at present existing in Germany has given rise, deserve especial mention. The one is '*Der Jesuiten-Orden*,' by Dr. J. Huber, published at Berlin by Habel, and the other '*Staat und Kirche*,' by Prof. Zeller, published at Leipzig, by Reisland. The Munich Professor has thought the present a fit opportunity for publishing his volume, as it was on the 21st of July, 1773, that by the bull "*Dominus ac Redemptor Noster*," Clement the Fourteenth dissolved the Society. Dr. Huber concludes his history with the re-establishment of the Order by Pius the Seventh. Prof. Zeller's lectures were delivered at Berlin. It is curious to observe how the learned Professor, once, like all the early Members of the Tübingen School, an Hegelian, has abandoned Hegel's views.

#### SCIENCE

*Principles of Animal Mechanics.* By the Rev. S. Houghton, F.R.S. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

THIS volume discusses, in a mathematical form, some of the mechanical problems presented to us in the human body and the bodies of some of the vertebrates.

Dr. Houghton states that, in the course of his investigations, he has met with numerous instances, in the muscular mechanism of the vertebrate animals, where the work to be done is effected by means of the existing arrangement of the muscles, bones and joints, with a less expenditure of force than would be possible under any other arrangement, so that any alteration would be a positive disadvantage to the animal. That this is so may, probably, be safely admitted; but it can only be considered as very loosely indicated by any of the actual investigations which he gives us, while, on the other hand, we might point out one or two cases where his excess of zeal for proving his point in his own way results in what might be called a most scientific Irish bull. Such is his account of the rupture of the foetal membranes, which, if we accept his reasoning, we can only believe must occur precisely at that point which is opposite to the direction of the escape of the foetus; and we are thus left to explain as we best may the passage of the foetus before that of the membranes.

In estimating the work done by muscles when in a state of contraction without motion, Dr. Houghton introduces a certain unknown quantity, which, so far as appears, would vary with every particular case; and yet, in comparing different cases, he assumes that this quantity is the same for all. The following is an example of inexact speaking in reference to laws, which are, nevertheless, laid down and used as if they were exact:—

"Let us suppose that a man, walking at his usual rate, does not become tired until he has walked thirty miles; on another occasion let him

walk twice as fast, then (neglecting the difference of action necessitated by the different rates of walking) we should expect, by the law of fatigue, that the man would be completely fatigued after fifteen miles, having done only half the total work in a quarter of the original time."

Observe what we are to neglect; also observe how it is left uncertain what is meant by "tired" and "completely fatigued."

A considerable space is devoted to the comparative anatomy of the flexor tendons of the foot and the hand in man and other animals, the author having a theory on this point. He supposes that, in a hand or grasping organ, the friction on the tendons in passing through their various sheaths acts against the muscles, but that in a foot it acts with them: this ingenious error is made by regarding the muscles of the hand as having an actual contractile action, but those of the foot a mere spring action against extension; and it would be equally legitimate to make the reverse supposition. The numerous observations given certainly show, generally, that the cross sections of the tendons above their sheaths are, in the hand, greater than below, whereas in the foot they are less; but such observations were made on tendons stated to have been dried, and it is at least doubtful how far they represent the condition during life; and they give ground for supposing, what the author does not notice, that the difference may be connected with the greater or less subdivision of the tendons in passing to their insertions.

It is, at least, curious to find the author so led away by his theory on this point as to forget the express aim of his work—to point out the economy of force and material in nature,—and to put down without remark his conclusion of a loss by friction in some instances as great as 50 or 60 per cent.

In a digression on the art of hanging, the method in use is condemned as unworthy of the present state of science, and the long drop, which causes instantaneous death by the fracture of the vertebrae, is recommended, the length of the drop to be obtained by the following rule:—divide 2,240 by the weight of the "patient" in pounds, and the quotient will be the required length in feet. This rule is simply obtained by supposing (as was found to be actually the case in one instance) that 2,240 foot-pounds of shock is sufficient to cause fracture in any case, no allowance being made for differences of age, weight or sex; thus, by this rule, the lighter the criminal or "patient" the longer must be his drop, and the longer the time of his agony in the air. Besides an immense number of measurements, of dissections and experiments on the bodies of animals in order to obtain data for his calculations, Dr. Houghton has made experiments on the living subject, sometimes of a somewhat amusing character. Though it is impossible to help admiring the enthusiasm of the author, and noting the immense amount of labour involved in his observations, perhaps the determination to prove what is desired is one of the most characteristic features of the book.

*Familiar History of British Fishes.* By Frank Buckland. (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.)

A SHORT work with the above title was put into the hands of Mr. Buckland to reproduce, and no more opportune choice of an editor, or, as in fact

he has had to be, an author, could have been made. The flowing and easy style for which Mr. Buckland is so well known, has a charm in itself, and a boldness, which, by tempting some to take up the work, will make them acquainted with many points respecting the anatomy, preservation, and breeding of fish, which they could not otherwise learn, except through the monotonous perusal of some more scientific, but, at the same time, less attractive volume. Many of the descriptions of the habits of fishes have already appeared in *Land and Water*, either from the pen of the author or his numerous friends interested in pisciculture; and, as most of his favourite subjects have a practical rather than a scientific bearing, they, at the end of the work, form rather an incongruous medley, where, quite regardless of the classification adopted throughout, the salmon is discussed, just after the articles on the lamprey and lancelet, and in such detail that it occupies a third of the whole volume. There are few authors at the present time who have the knack of converting the ordinary facts of routine science into a form that is as impressive as it is interesting; although, from the systematic way in which all book knowledge is ignored, due credit is scarcely done to those who are more steady workers at the subject. The following is an instance: speaking of the peculiarity in the eyes of the flat-fish, our author remarks that "it might be said by the disciples of Darwin that these fish originally had their eyes on the same side (*sic*), but in course of generations, by a perpetual desire to squint, one of the eyes on the lower side came round the corner and took up position by the side of its fellow eye!" There are several hits at the evolution hypothesis, the elaborateness of the electric organ in the torpedo being considered to prove conclusively that it was specially designed; but perhaps the author has a better argument on his side in the following paragraph:—"If modern doctrines were true, my dear salmon ought to have wings, as for centuries they have been endeavouring to fly over the obstructive weirs which so unhappily impede their course; but I have never yet seen a salmon with wings. I wish they would grow them,—it would save me and other officials much trouble." The results of Mr. Buckland's observations on the origin of the whitebait will be of interest to epicures. He does not agree with Mr. Yarrell and some other authorities in thinking that there is a separate fish so called, but considers that under that name the fry of at least nine different marine animals are brought into the market, namely, herrings, sprats, sticklebacks, gobies, wevers, sand-eels, pipe-fish, shrimps, and "buntings." Has the author placed casts of these in his museum? He omits to mention.

### Science Gossip.

A NEW telescopic comet was discovered at Milan, by the well-known comet discoverer, Tempel, on the 3rd ult., a little after midnight, in the constellation Pisces. It was observed by Dr. Bruhns, at Leipzig, on July the 21st, being then in Cetus. He states that it was somewhat elongated, with an eccentric condensation, a nucleus-like appearance, and about 2' in diameter.

PROF. DOWNING, of Dublin University, promises a treatise on the 'Elements of Practical Construction' so far as relates to the resistance of materials. The work will be published by Messrs. Longmans.

DR. HUGGINS has kindly sent us the following notes of a letter he has lately received from Dr. Lohse:—"The importance of determining whether sun-spots exhibit any marked difference of heat radiation from that of the surrounding solar surface led Dr. Lohse to search for some easier way of answering this question than the ordinary thermoelectric method. It occurred to him to try some chemical substances which exhibit a change of colour under the influence of a moderate heat. Paper, prepared by floating it upon a solution of one-part of crystallized chloride of cobalt in three-parts of water, after being dried by exposure to the air, was allowed to receive the Sun's image, formed by the 11-inch refractor of the Botkamp

Observatory, for about two minutes. A well-defined blue image of the Sun appeared, in which the diminution of heat near the Sun's limb was plainly seen. No trace was discoverable of the small spots, but up to the time of Dr. Lohse's letter he had not been able to observe a large spot."

THE thirty artisans sent out by the Society for the Promotion of Scientific Industry, to report upon their respective trades as exhibited at the Vienna Exhibition, have returned, and the volume of Reports will be issued shortly. The expenses of eleven Birmingham men were defrayed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce.

SIR CHARLES WHEATSTONE has received from the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry the great medal of Ampère, which is awarded every sixth year for the most important application of science to industry. The former awards have been made to De Lesseps, the engineer of the Suez Canal; to Boussingault, for his researches on agriculture; and to H. Ste.-Claire Deville, for his process for manufacturing aluminium. Sir C. Wheatstone receives the medal for his varied applications of electricity.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"The fact that our street lamps are burning till past four in the morning at this season affords tolerably conclusive evidence of a wasteful consumption of gas throughout the year, and, therefore, an unjustifiable expenditure on the part of the public. There can be no reason why London should not be parcelled out into so many districts, with a gas main in each, which could be turned off at daybreak, and thus extinguish simultaneously the lamps. We must not, however, look to the gas companies for so needful a reform. As primarily concerned, the ratepayers of the metropolis should take the matter in hand and compel the Metropolitan Board to bring pressure to bear on the gas companies."

DR. C. W. SIEMENS'S lecture 'On Smelting Iron and Steel,' delivered, last March, before the Fellows of the Chemical Society, is published, with illustrations, in the July number of the Society's Journal.

THE *Comptes Rendus* for June 30 prints an interesting paper, communicated to the Académie des Sciences by M. Dufour, 'On the Reflection of Solar Heat at the Surface of Lake Lemán,' which applies to the reflection of the Sun's heat from the surface of the sea, and explains the often observed phenomenon of the scorching power of such reflected heat under certain conditions.

M. TACCHINI also communicates some observations which appear to him to prove the existence of magnesium in the border of the Sun; having, as he thinks, some relation to the number of protuberances.

A RECENT number of the *Monatsbericht* of the Royal Prussian Academy of Sciences publishes a paper by Helmholtz, in which he compares and discusses the laws of electrodynamic forces as laid down by Ampère and Neumann.

SEVERAL mineralogical papers by Rammelsberg appear in the last number of the *Zeitschrift* of the German Geological Society. These papers relate to the chemical constitution of the minerals known as staurolite, amblygonite, herschelite, and sebachite.

THIS number of the *Zeitschrift* also contains an interesting account of a journey from Quito to the Mountains of Iliniza and Corazon, and of an ascent of Catopaxi, by Herr W. Reiss. The substance of this article is taken from *El Nacional* of Quito.

ANOTHER essay on the late eruption of Vesuvius, entitled 'Der Vesuv im April, 1872,' has issued from the pen of Herr Heim, of Zurich, who happened to visit Vesuvius at the time of the eruption. A German edition of Palmieri's monograph has been brought out under Prof. Rammelsberg's care.

TO the controversy on Spontaneous Generation, which has so long been rife both in this country and abroad, Dr. Huizinga offers a contribution in

the shape of a paper entitled 'Zur Abiogenesis-Frage.' This paper, containing a number of original observations, is published in the last number of Pflüger's *Archiv für die gesammte Physiologie*.

THE forty-sixth annual gathering of German naturalists and medical men will be held this year at Wiesbaden, from the 18th to the 24th of September.

IT is worthy of especial note, as bearing very directly upon the progress of Natural History Science, that the Fish Commissioner of the United States has transported from the Eastern waters to those of the West, across the American continent, a large number of living fish, in a car specially fitted for their transportation with tanks, so shaped that the water could not escape under any amount of shaking. Eleven varieties of fish, natives of the Atlantic, were thus removed to the coasts of California, with a view to the naturalization in the Pacific Ocean.

VON HAUER, the eminent Austrian geologist, has published an admirable sketch of the Geology of Transylvania, in explanation of the eighth sheet of the Geological Survey Map of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. This memoir occupies the greater part of the last number of the *Jahrbuch der k. k. Geologischen Reichsanstalt*. It may be remembered that some few years ago, Von Hauer and Stache wrote a volume, entitled 'Geologie Siebenbürgens,' in which the Geology of Transylvania was sketched as far as observations had then extended.

A CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC paper, on the Axinit, found at Botallack mine, St. Just, in Cornwall has been published by Dr. F. Hessenberg.

WE may call the attention of microscopists to a long memoir, by Dr. E. Abbe, of Jena, entitled 'Beiträge zur Theorie des Mikroskops und der mikroskopischen Wahrnehmung.' It forms the opening article in the last number of Max Schultze's *Archiv für Mikroskopische Anatomie*.

WURTZ's 'Dictionnaire de Chimie Pure et Appliquée' advances steadily, the last article in the last number issued being 'Panification.'

THE *Bulletin de la Société des Sciences Naturelles de Neuchâtel*, just received, reports the several *séances* to the end of May, 1872, and publishes several papers of considerable interest which have been read at the meetings, as well as the Report of the Commission Internationale du Mètre.

PROF. SCHEARER, of the Mining Academy of Freiberg, recommends, for the removal of phosphorus from pig iron during the puddling process, that chlorides of calcium and sodium in equal parts be fused together. This mixture is introduced into the puddling furnace in the proportions of about three times as much as the phosphorus contained in the iron. The phosphorus and the chlorides combine and it is removed in the slag.

### FINE ARTS

DORÉ'S GREAT PICTURE OF 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' with 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Christian Martyr,' 'Francisco de Rimini,' 'Neophyte,' 'Andromeda,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 20, New Bond Street. Ten to six.—Admission, 1s.

*Archæological Sketches in Scotland: District of Kintyre.* By Capt. T. P. White. Illustrated. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS volume contains materials a short account of which was read before the Scottish Society of Antiquaries in May, 1871. Capt. White took advantage of the opportunities which the command of a party engaged in the Ordnance Survey of Argyllshire afforded him to make a partial archæological survey of the district of Kintyre. For doing this he deserves the hearty thanks of his readers and the public, as he has availed himself of his position to penetrate to nooks and corners of the country which the



ordinary tourist could not get at without a great expenditure of time and money. Kintyre is an out-of-the-way place; the difficulties of searching it for antiquities are amusingly described here, and with perfect fairness, so we ought to be doubly grateful to the officer who made good use of rare opportunities, and has carefully noted what he saw and found. He tells us that less is known of the antiquities on the West Highland mainland than of those in any other part of the kingdom—a statement we take the liberty of doubting, although it is quite natural that one who has spent so much labour in illustrating the archaeology of Kintyre should regard the darkness as absolute. Capt. White need not have exaggerated his difficulties, nor, however unintentionally, dwelt too strongly on the obscurity of his materials. One thing is certain, however, that he has found many interesting relics, evidences of a culture much higher than we are accustomed to associate in our minds with a district such as Kintyre must have been during the Middle Ages, when, in fact, the civilization of the country may be said to have begun. Many of the relics exhibit a rude approximation to Gothic art, others are still richer and finer, and, in not a few respects, recall the beautiful variety of the Early English style, which we so often find in Wales, and, above all, in Ireland, in which coupled lancets with quatrefoil heads, produced by intersecting traceries, are the characteristic and elegant features. The greater number of the sculptures found were on tombs. Some of the sculptures belong to the *quasi*-Byzantine style which prevailed to such an extent and for so long in the remoter parts of the west of Europe, and which so frequently goes by the names of Runic, Scandinavian, and one hardly knows what else, and is asserted to have far greater antiquity than of right belongs to it. The carved monumental slabs most frequently exhibit swords, and very often combine with that weapon the emblematic shears which some assert to be the insignia of tailors, others of cloth-workers. Here, however, is a curious instance from Kelkenzie, of shears and a sword combined on a slab, of which the inscription unmistakably, if Capt. White has read it rightly, designates a female, "Hic jacet Katerina f-ia: Neil." The lymphads of Argyll are, as might be expected, not unfrequent. Strap-work of the so-called Runic characters is the decoration most often repeated on these monuments, although instances are by no means rare of the use of foliage, grotesquely combined with animals of the chase. Few of these examples date from a more remote period than the thirteenth century; and doubtless hardly any of them are so old, for we have many allowances to make for the extreme remoteness of the district. The rudeness of the carving should not mislead the observer. The style of the ornamentation, the shape of the sword-hilts and scabbards, and the lettering of the inscriptions are sufficient to prove the date. Here and there is a priest, with a richly embroidered chasuble, and a chalice disposed at his side.

Capt. White gives the early history of Kintyre from the Irish and Scottish annals, and carefully traces, from their pages, the progress of the original colonization by men from the north of Ireland, their abundant feuds, their

battles, and their growth in power. The monastery stands, of course, as the centre of culture and peace, and St. Columba and his successors are the sources of light in the region. Long after the saint's time the figures of the Norwegian kings loom in the misty history, and we get a glimpse of Harold, son of Harold the Second, in the galleys of Magnus, his father's friend, while on an expedition in the western seas of Scotland. It is, therefore, not until the eleventh century that we are able to associate Kintyre with better-known countries in the south. The vain attempts of the Norse monarchs to fasten their authority on the chieftains of the isles, by means of a sort of vice-regal power seated in the Isle of Man, were long continued, and stoutly opposed, leading to "a sort of promiscuous civil war, in which Scots, fair and dark strangers, loyally disposed Norwegians, kingsmen and vikings, Irish, and other plundering foreigners, might be expected to mingle." The deliverer of his country from this chaotic state of things was Sumarlid, who, after various fortune, established himself as sea-king, lord of many of the islands and part of Argyllshire, A.D. 1156. He was, however, defeated in an attempt against the King of the Scots, Malcolm the Fourth, at Renfrew. Sumarlid had entered the Clyde with 160 galleys, and fighting his battle, was slain, with his son and most of his forces, 1164. He, nevertheless, founded a family, which, in many branches, and during a long time, has made a mark in the world's history. The mainland and the isles had different sovereigns, respectively those of Scotland and Norway; the peninsula of Kintyre had, by means of a politic trick, been ranked with the islands, and enjoyed with them an irregular and unstable independence. The year 1266 witnessed the final cession of the outlying territories, except the Orkneys, but including Man, to the Scottish king, Alexander the Third. The history of these contests and settlement is, so says Capt. White, curiously illustrated, to this day, in the title of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the former title referring to the Western Isles. The representatives of Sumarlid were the Clan Donald. The political importance of this sept was extinguished by many successes gained by the Campbells. The former seem to have taken the losing side, or, at least, the latter were always found on that of the winners, until the downfall of the Stewart settled the long-continued debate between the families.

To the political history of Kintyre, which may be said to comprise little or nothing that is proper to Kintyre alone, succeeds a chapter on the ecclesiastical history of the district, the Christianizing of the people, and the establishment of the episcopate, of which Iona was probably the metropolis, until the Pope made Harald Bishop of Argyll, 1200. Capt. White has not tried to make this part of his work interesting; still, the honest enumeration of missionary saints, whose sainthood, so long preserved in the minds of men, is a testimony to the value of their labours and the excellence of their lives, was necessary to give system and coherence to the histories and descriptions of the ruins and buildings which form the chief subjects of the author's labours. A vast proportion of the western coast of England, nearly all the coast of Wales and Ireland, as well as of Scotland, are studded with

churches dedicated to holy founders, saints as they are called, whom popular gratitude canonized. From St. Sennen's, at the Land's End, of England, and St. Justinian's, near St. David's, at the Welsh land's end, even to the furthest north, there is scarcely a district which does not bear the name of some otherwise forgotten missionary saint. Kintyre affords no exception. The prefix "kil" everywhere means a cell or church, and not a few names of places in that district begin with "kil." Some buildings remain, which, however, can hardly be the originals; they, like their fellows in the south, e.g., St. Justinian's, in Pembrokeshire, and St. Sennen's, in Cornwall, are generally at landing-places. Here is an account of one of the more famous of those in Kintyre, which, with changes of names, might pretty well apply to scores of other sites:—

"The church of Kil-colmkill, dedicated to the memory of that most renowned of early Scottish saints, the 'father of monasteries,' as Adamnan calls him, is situated in a lovely retired spot on the southern shore of the parish, with a romantic sea-view, embracing Ireland, the islands of Sanda and Ailsa, and the Ayrshire coast on one side; the bluff rock where stood the Castle of Dunaverty, and a wall of precipitous crags rounding away to the Mull of Kintyre, on the other. It lies close down on the shore at a sudden turn of the road, which then winds round a cave-hollowed cliff into the beautiful bay of Carskey—this cliff and the neighbouring country-house indicating, in their respective names (Keil Point and Kiels), their proximity to the chapel of the saint. Traditionary associations almost, if not quite, as strong as those which cluster round the lonely cave-cell, not many miles distant of St. Columba's intimate friend and contemporary, Kiaran, still cling to the spot, though the existing building, with its endowed burial-ground full of mouldering tombs, can hardly be of much earlier date than the thirteenth century. Caves in the face of the precipice overhanging the cemetery are pointed out as having sheltered the apostle of Hy-colmkill during a sojourn here in the course of his numerous and often protracted missionary wanderings; and, abutting on the western wall of the burial-ground, stands a green rocky knoll, with the track of a small building and the pedestal of an ancient cross still visible on its flat summit, the name of the knoll, in the expressive Gaelic, being 'Guala na pobuill,'—literally, the shoulder of the congregation, whence, tradition says, the voice of the sea-faring apostle went forth to the assembled multitude. A second spring of pure ice-cold water bubbling out of the rock is named the Priest's or Holy Well, and has doubtless played its part in generations gone by as one of those miraculous fountains spread over the length and breadth of our land. On the face of the rock, below which the basin of the well is scooped out, is rudely carved a small incised cross, of what antiquity there appears no data for determining."

The architectural relics of Kintyre, of which Kil-colmkill appears to be one of the most important, are described by Mr. Muir, but the author errs in speaking of the characteristics of these ancient structures as "peculiar." Generally speaking the coast-chapels, to which we have referred above, have a strong resemblance to that on the southern extremity of Kintyre. These peculiarities are their curious dimensions—the length of the building is generally out of all proportion to the width; small windows of the lancet type, with rear-vaults deeply splayed, vertically as well as laterally, the splay being carried into the superimposed arch, and the frequent absence of anything in the west gables corresponding to the dignity of chancel windows elsewhere, and, indeed, a generally prevailing

plainness, sometimes an entire absence of ornamental detail throughout. Yet, as Dean Howson has well observed, when speaking of this very church of Kil-columkill, "simplicity never becomes meanness in the architecture of these old chapels. Of the unusual dimensions I have just alluded to, the church of St. Columba is a remarkable example, its length being 69½ feet, while the width is only 14 feet." The truth is that these characteristics are not peculiar to Argyllshire, still less are they so to the peninsula of Kintyre. The paucity of chancel arrangements indicates, we can hardly doubt, the fact that these remains, of not earlier date than the thirteenth century, are really built on the plans, if not, as is most likely, on the foundations of structures of much older dates. Few who know much about the early culture of the western sides of these islands would expect to find any important elements having the nature and office of a chancel proper in these relics. St. Justinian's chapel, just mentioned, which is opposite to Ramsey, and Perranzabuloe, are examples of this and of many other points. The width of the buildings was, of course, limited by the opportunities for roofing them, and where, as generally on the coast, no long timbers were obtainable, the constructors had to be satisfied with narrow structures. Small, deeply splayed lights, generally without mullions, were owing to narrow edifices and exposed situations. Plainness, absence of ornamentation, and a graceful severity, were appropriate not less to the sites than to the time and the object the buildings were intended to serve. The length of the respective churches or chapels may be taken to indicate the numbers of the congregation for which they were constructed in Argyllshire, as in Cornwall, Ireland, and Wales.

We have said enough about this useful work to give some idea of the author's manner of treatment, style, and matter. In commending it we are bound to add that the portions which refer to the ancient sculptural remains are at least as valuable as those relating to crosses. Sculptured slabs, with decorations of foliage, effigies, arms and utensils abound, and many of them exhibit great beauty of design, together with rude execution. With pre-historic remains Capt. White has not dealt, except in passing.

#### EXETER CATHEDRAL.

For a considerable time past Sir Gilbert Scott and his assistants have been exercising their peculiar abilities on a perilous task connected with one of the most interesting and least injured of English cathedrals,—a structure which, in the eyes of the artist, has hardly an equal, inasmuch as it possesses more admirable sculpture, in an untouched condition, than any work of its class. We all know what has befallen Lincoln; of Wells it is best to say as little as can be said; but Exeter Cathedral has no superior, so far as regards the absolutely perfect corbels of the choir, the decorative carving on some of the tombs, especially that of Bishop Marshall, a master-piece of pure design, and, above all, its crowning glory, the effigies in the west front. There is nothing of greater importance in the country. When those who think of these matters, and believe they understand the inestimable value of such structures, learnt that the Dean and Chapter of Exeter were preaching a sort of crusade through the West, in order to gather funds for the "restoration" of their cathedral, they felt great alarm, alarm not by any means allayed by the

further news that Sir G. Scott and his band of restorers were entrusted with another work, to be added to those which they have already performed with anything but uniform success, and which have hardly left us a cathedral in anything like the condition to which Time had brought it. It was to be expected that discoveries would be made of the "alarming condition of certain parts of the fabric," which would show beyond a question how lucky a thing it was that the great restorer had been called in just in the nick of time. A report did, indeed, reach us, that the rest of many old ladies in the Close at Exeter had been broken by fears of what would happen if the enormous Norman towers should suddenly cave in in the middle of the night, and before the restoring, securing hands of Sir Gilbert and his men had done what was alleged to be urgently needful. No one who has experience of these matters troubled himself about these reports: they always precede and accompany a "restoration." They may be grounded on the chosen "restorer's" own assertions, or they may not; they may even be true in themselves.

It is one sign of the prodigious wealth of this country that enormous sums, in the aggregate far beyond what people believe, have been spent in changing nearly every ancient cathedral in this land into a new one,—obliterating with merciless hands and blind hearts all memorials of service, all signs of wear; scraping out every mark, stain, slur, or blot, notwithstanding their innumerable associations,—re-writing the signature of antiquity, till it becomes a mark of little beauty and of no venerableness. The shattered remains are now no better than new; carvings, mouldings, statues, all have undergone the restorer's chisel or brush; some are none the worse for the operation, a few, a very few, are all the better; but, immeasurably, the larger portion of these relics, too often the sole legacies of the arts of our country belonging to periods when art really flourished amongst us, has utterly perished, or is worse than destroyed, for they have been sophisticated, to say nothing of their being mixed with work which, when the memories of pure old sculpture are lost, is just good enough to be mistaken for that which it is not, and by no possibility could become.

That Deans and Chapters, ignorant of all this, and indifferent to art, should be apt to believe the assertions of those on whom they rely, is not wonderful. Nor is it wonderful that, having certain rather wearisome duties, essentially of a mechanical kind, to perform in their churches, the cathedral clergy should like to have the scene of their labours put into a clean, neat, and "handsome" condition. To preach a crusade for funds is, in itself, a most seductive and delightful pastime, exquisitely exhilarating to minds bored by the tedium of "residence," or even greater tedium of "non-residence." It is generally newcomers who act like the proverbial new brooms. Alas! a new Dean has too often meant a new cathedral.

Above all, more powerful than that craving for activity from which even the "superior clergy" are not entirely exempt, is the good, old English, housewifely passion for neatness and "tidiness," to say nothing of the desirability of getting the churches, in which one may spend one's life, put in thorough repair by means of funds, a large proportion of which are gathered out of other people's pockets. These and an amateurish liking for dabbling in ecclesiology and architecture are the main-springs of that mania which has seized Deans and Chapters throughout the land,—a mania which has destroyed everything venerable, in every place it has touched. Of this activity the current works at Exeter are the latest examples,—an activity which has had nothing to do with love for architecture, still less for Gothic architecture; for, as to the latter, it is remarkable that, now that nearly every building in that style is "restored," the labourer's hands have attacked those of Renaissance, and Wren's buildings themselves, although by no means in peril of falling, have to take their turn. As to love for Gothic architecture, it is utterly inconceivable that any one who knows what he is about

could resolve to "restore" or "renovate" an ancient building in that style, which, of all others, expresses most perfectly the mind and heart of those who practised it; so purely idiosyncratic is Gothic design. Would that the superior clergy had something else to do. It was a day as woeful for English history, for with that our cathedrals were intimately connected, as for English art when the clergy were left to the proverbial work of idle hands.

We prefer to speak of the "renovation" of Exeter Cathedral, rather than describe the works we carefully examined the other day as "restorations," which they are not, in the opprobrious sense of that term, at least. If we said that this great church has been "destroyed," it would be true, from the point of view of the antiquary or the historian, or of those who have pathetic associations with the building as the house of prayer, for many generations, of their fore-runners, the tomb-house of the ancestors of some among them. There is an end of all that charmed such persons. Except the nave, and that, doubtless, for a time only, the interior of Exeter Cathedral is as good as new. Indeed, it is beyond doubt that it never looked half so nice as at the present moment. Yet, when the scaffolding has been removed from the transepts, the requisite amount of tinting imparted to the old and new carvings, the new stalls set up in the choir, and the last smart new tile has been placed in the pavement, we see no reason to doubt the outburst of a chorus of praise in all the West, from Morthoe to the Lizard, from the Thames to the Channel.

There are, however, two crumbs of comfort for the lovers of antiquity and artists. It is not considered possible to restore or "touch" the incomparable sculptures of the west front,—now that those of Wells have been "restored," and those of Lincoln are destroyed, the most precious remnant of the kind in England. The operation of tinting is to be performed with discretion; and we are bound to say that the specimens have been by no means badly or vulgarly done. But we deny that it needed or ought to have been done, and shall not cease to lament that it has been attempted.

Whether it is desirable to turn an old cathedral into a new one, is a question upon which we need not give our opinion. There is now no first-class cathedral left to be meddled with, and Westminster Abbey is the sole work of the kind which remains substantially unrenovated. We do sincerely trust that the Abbey Chapter will control the iconoclastic zeal of their Dean, and that the church may be allowed to remain as it is, if only that we may have a specimen of what churches were before the avatar of Sir G. Scott.

We have often fancied it a thoughtless saying that we ought to be grateful for the whitewashing propensities of our forefathers, because manifold coats of lime preserved innumerable sculptures. This is true only in a limited sense. It is far truer that the removal of whitewash has led not only to uncovering of many beauties, but to the repairing, "restoring," "renovation," "piercing out," and what not, of sculptures which were artistically and historically invaluable. Westminster Abbey seems to have been saved, at least for the present, from anything more than the slow piecemeal "restoration" it is undergoing, simply by the absence of whitewash.

We may add a few notes on the nature and extent of the disaster which has befallen the noblest church in the West of England. Ill done or well done, there is no denying that Sir G. Scott's labours have been thorough. The whole of the interior, east of the easternmost piers of the nave, i.e., about two-thirds of the structure, including the Lady Chapel, the choir and its aisles, the chapels of St. Andrew, St. James, St. John, and St. Paul, with Speke's chantry, have been renovated in the most comprehensive sense of the term. Bishop Oldham's chantry was, as students know, "restored," with a vengeance, some years ago, as a way of expressing the veneration felt for his pious benefactor by the mem-



bers of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. The present works have involved the cleaning out of the mouldings of all kinds and parts, by washing and scraping the surfaces. As for the flat walls, the caps, corbels, vaulting shafts, ribs of the vaults, the vaults themselves, and pillars throughout, wherever there was a lost morsel, it has been replaced with a new piece of stone, which has been carved *in situ*, and the cunning expedient adopted of leaving the surface of the new work in a relatively rough state, so that it harmonizes not ill with the washed and scraped surface of the old stone. Tons of whitewash have, certainly with no bad result, been removed. If the work had stopped there, no one could object; but it is the putting in of new work among the old that is perilous, even if we place the most implicit faith in the assertion that no old work has been re-cut or "re-worked," and, if the assertion be not true, it is disastrous in its consequences. We are satisfied that the inestimable carvings of the corbels to the vaulting shafts of the choir are essentially intact, but we could not venture to say so much for the enrichments of the elaborately restored tomb ascribed to Bishop Chichester, on the north of the altar. Numbers of new pieces of stone have been dexterously fitted; wherever a fracture has occurred in a moulding, cap, crocket, or finial, these have been cleverly carved "to match" the old corresponding parts. The like has been done to the ceiling of the choir, while the ribs of the vaulting have been coloured and gilt, and the result is not agreeable. The superb bosses have been gilt and coloured with a great deal of delicacy and some tact. Nevertheless these sculptures resemble in a painful degree elaborately decorated gingerbread, or rather confectionery of a very fine kind. However this may be, it was a decided and serious mistake to cover the stone of the spaces of the vault between the ribs; instead of the bare and beautifully coloured stone, a dull, opaque salmon pigment has been applied here, seemingly on plaster.

At the east of the choir a new aumbry, with canopy, shelf, and all, has taken the place of the wrecked old work, and there, just as if aumbries were coming into fashion again, it stands ready for use. The effigies on the tombs in the choir and Lady Chapel are, as yet at least, intact; but little bits of stone have been inserted in all parts of the screen of the doorway of the Lady Chapel, where the carving of the new cusps on the under side of the tracery over the door is of a rife, cast-iron fashion. The screen enclosing the choir proper on the north and south has been repaired and will probably be glazed.

All that remains of the old oak stalls in the choir is the misereres themselves; the canopies of the new work are very poor and commonplace in design, and, in execution, lean and crude, far inferior in spirit and vigorous freedom to the foliage on the canopy of the case of Loosmore's organ, a work of the last century. As to the stalls proper, their elbows and angles are enriched with sculptures in wood, having no merit which can justify their being placed near the very fine carvings of the misereres. They have a poor, common, and modern look, which is unfortunate, even when it does not provoke a smile, as in the case of the man's head covered with a helmet, which fits him as a dish-cover might; another, with a camail and hood, will hardly pass, whatever may be said for the odd, modern look of the heads in cowls and what not; in fact, it would be hardly possible to exceed the genteel feebleness of this part of the renovations. It was pre-eminently unwise on the part of the carver to risk his credit on a tetramorph which we noticed in the north-western angle of the stalls. The notion of putting the tetramorph there was a good one, but it was not, we think, original. This Exeter tetramorph has been fantastically designed. The Bishop's throne has been cleaned, and pieced with new bits of oak wherever it had suffered.

We think it was an error to open to view the arches immediately behind the altar, but it was certainly a far more unfortunate error to introduce the petty, pretty, puny reredos, with its trumpery,

soulless carvings. The imbecile designs of three subjects remind us of the art of the late Mr. Barraud, the popular artist of "charity" children. An Ascension, in a vesica, is about the feeblest thing we have seen since Mr. Barraud died. Is this production vouchsafed as a specimen of what the new "Victorian" Gothic is to be in style? There is no Gothic in the sculptures; and the Descent of the Holy Ghost is represented in one of the panels in a fashion which the mind of Mr. Barraud, even in its flabbiest moments, never conceived. Alabaster, white marble, petty shiny little knobs of serpentine, and neat but weak foliage, fail to vitalize this foolish display of confectionery art. The grille behind it would not look bad in a boudoir.

#### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE second volume of the Catalogue of Satirical Prints and Drawings in the British Museum, prepared in the Print-Room, is nearly ready for publication, and will, with the sanction of the Trustees, be issued shortly. It comprehends a peculiarly interesting collection of satires on political and personal subjects, from the coronation of William and Mary to the end of the year 1733. The latter date is remarkable in the history of satire from the flood of designs on the failure of Sir R. Walpole's famous Excise Scheme, and because it indicates a turning-point in the practice of Hogarth, the greatest of English satirical artists, for immediately after that period 'A Harlot's Progress' and its cognate series made their appearance. The second volume includes a very rich and numerous collection of Dutch and French satires on William the Third and his ministers, and the English parallel works: also the illustrations to Swift's 'A Tale of a Tub,' the works of "Tom Brown"; satires on Louis the Fourteenth and his successor, the War of the Spanish Succession, the French so-called scheme for "Universal Monarchy"; satires by Romayn de Hooghe, with Dutch texts, all of which are given in English abstracts; on Dr. Sacheverel, De Foe, Bentley, Dr. Wagstaffe, Lord Bolingbroke; a great proportion of works on the South Sea and Mississippi Schemes, in Dutch, French, and English, dealing with Law of Lauriston and his plans. The early works of Hogarth are amply illustrated. Likewise the satires on the Italian opera, 'The Beggars' Opera,' 'The Dunciad,' and its parallels and antagonists, the 'Rabbit-woman of Godalming,' the politics of Walpole and his enemies before the rejection of the Excise Scheme, which was the earliest check to the authority of that potent minister. Col. Chartres, Pulteney, Lord Hervey, George the Second, Rich, the theatrical manager and actor, Orator Henley, and their contemporaries, are prominent in the latter parts of the volume, which is larger and much richer in matter than its forerunner, the first volume.

THE managers of the London International Exhibition intend to continue the practice of making collections of works by deceased British artists, a practice put in action this year in respect to John Phillip and Creswick. Next year the following artists will be illustrated by as many of their works as can be obtained. Painters in oil: Constable, D. Roberts, A. L. Egg, and Wilkie; painters in water: J. Coney, J. S. Cotman, F. Mackenzie, S. Prout, A. Pugin, Turner, and C. Wild. Owners of pictures by the above are invited to intimate their willingness to lend them for exhibition.

#### MUSIC

*Life of Moscheles.* By his Wife. Adapted, from the Original German, by A. D. Coleridge. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE departure of Moscheles from London, after a residence of twenty-three years in this country, to spend the remainder of his days in Leipzig, not only broke up a highly-interesting

circle, which formed a kind of neutral ground on which musicians and amateurs of very opposite opinions might meet, but was a positive loss for art. The composer and pianist has never been replaced here—we have at present no such representative of the most liberal ideas respecting musicians as well as music. Moscheles, purist as he was, had no bigotry in his nature, and was free from partisanship. He exercised, therefore, a legitimate influence, not only as an artist, but as a man. If there be those who, from not having had the advantage of intimacy with him, think that he was cold and captious, their notions will be quite dispelled by the perusal of the two volumes, the original German version of which was published in Leipzig, and which has been carefully translated and adapted by Mr. Arthur Duke Coleridge, to whom the musical world is already indebted for a version of Kreisler von Hellborn's 'Life of Schubert.' Mr. Coleridge explains in a note, following the Preface of Madame Moscheles, that he has been much indebted to Mr. Felix Moscheles for his assistance in the revision of the work; and it may be inferred from this acknowledgment that, independently of the selections from the diaries and correspondence made by the wife, and her affectionate contributions thereto, the English edition has been enriched by information given by the son. Be that as it may, this 'Life of Moscheles' will be a valuable book of reference for the musical historian, for the contents extend over a period of threescore years. The compiler of the memoirs adopted systematically a form of narrative, divided by years, commencing with 1794, and ending at 1870. The reader gets, therefore, an outline of musical events, so far as they show the rise and progress of many master-minds; and, at the same time, the criticisms and commentaries of Moscheles indicate the advance and change of public opinion respecting new-comers and innovators who have established themselves as new lights. This biography will certainly teach a useful lesson both to artists and to amateurs; and that is, not to indulge in hasty condemnation of composers who depart from the beaten track, and who essay to establish new phases in art-advancement. Moscheles, evidently, through his long career was strongly impressed by the mistake his early master made about Beethoven; for Dionys Weber, of Prague, where Moscheles was born, on the 30th of May, 1794, opposed the juvenile predilections of his pupil, whose first taste for music was acquired when holding music copies for the players of the military band in the town. "Who on earth is there, excepting Mozart, Clementi, and Bach?" said Weber; a "pack of crazy hare-brained fools, who turn the heads of our young people. Beethoven, clever as he is, writes a lot of hare-brained stuff and leads pupils astray." Moscheles in after years ascertained that Dionys Weber had modified his opinion, but he never became so firm a believer in Beethoven as his pupil. How far his meeting with the creator of the Nine Symphonies in Vienna confirmed Moscheles' boyish enthusiasm, has been made known by Schindler's biography of Beethoven, in 1841, to which there is an important appendix by Moscheles. At his father's death, Moscheles went to Vienna to study and to earn a living. He was in his fifteenth year when he received from the Kapellmeister Albrechtsberger a certificate that

Ignatz Moscheles had a good knowledge of bass and counterpoint, and that he played in a masterly way on the organ and pianoforte. Moscheles was also a pupil of Salieri, and became for three years the deputy of this conductor of the Opera-house. Moscheles accounts for the abuse that has been heaped upon Salieri by the Mozartian biographers by explaining that Salieri had acquired his knowledge from Gluck, and that he always retained such a fervent admiration of his master (and no imputation on his taste) that he would not hear of a rival. Moscheles was warmly attached to Salieri, and describes touchingly his visit in 1823 to his teacher, when dying in the common hospital at Vienna. The most important event in Moscheles' early career in the Austrian capital was his connexion with Beethoven. He was commissioned to reduce the score of 'Fidelio' for the pianoforte, and his arrangement pleased the composer. Under the last number, Moscheles had written, "Fine mit Gottes Hülfe"; to which Beethoven added the words, "O Mensch, hilf dir selber." In reading this, we cannot help thinking of the 'Eroica' symphony and its Republican composer, who thus paraphrased "Aide-toi, et le ciel t'aidera."

It was in Vienna that Moscheles, who had always a modest mistrust of his own powers, perfected his style as a pianist, so that two sets of partisans arose, the one preferring Hummel, the other proclaiming Moscheles to be the superior—the friends of the former dwelling on his *legato* playing, and his velvety touch; whilst the adherents of the latter praised his *bravura* playing and youthful enthusiasm. Moscheles speaks enthusiastically in his diary of the pianoforte playing of Meyerbeer, with whom he was on intimate terms throughout his career. "His *bravura* playing is unparalleled," writes Moscheles; "it cannot be surpassed. I admire his own original manner of treating the instrument." Hummel was the teacher of Meyerbeer, and always entertained the notion that the pupil would be the greatest pianist of the age, but, fortunately for the lyric drama, Meyerbeer applied himself to it. But Madame Moscheles is mistaken in the statement that his transition period began in Vienna, and that after producing an operetta in Berlin he went to Paris, where he steadily pursued his career as a great dramatic composer. Meyerbeer's first work, 'God and Nature,' was heard in Darmstadt, and afterwards it was executed in Vienna, where he produced two operatic works, but with such little success that Salieri persuaded him to go to Italy. Meyerbeer's sojourn in the south, where the Rossinian epidemic was at its height, caused the first indication of a transition, and he became an imitator of the style of the Swan of Pesaro, until the 'Crocato in Egitto,' in Venice, in 1824, led to what may be termed the Meyerbeer dramatic school, which has found many imitators, but as yet no rivals, those who might have proved such preferring to abuse the system. Moscheles, however, never lost his faith in the Viennese friend of his youth, and we can recall with pleasure the last conversation we ever had with Moscheles, which was in 1868, at Leipzig, when he spoke warmly of Meyerbeer, both as a man and as a composer.

We need scarcely state that all the portions of Moscheles' diary which refer to his inter-

course with Beethoven, Hummel, Weber, Czerny, Spontini, Rossini, Auber, Halévy, Schumann, Cherubini, Spohr, Mendelssohn, F. David, Chopin, J. B. Cramer, Clementi, John Field, Habeneck, Hauptmann, Kalkbrenner, Kiseewetter, C. Klingemann, Lablache, Dragonetti, Sontag, Persiani, Malibran, Paganini, Rachel, Ronzi de Begnis, De Beriot, Ernst, Donzelli, Cinti-Damoreau, Chelard, Bochs, Laporte, Charles Kemble, Paton (Mrs. Wood), Schröder-Devrient, Mrs. Siddons, Sir H. Bishop, Sir G. Smart, Staudigl, Thalberg, Berlioz, Velutti, C. Young, Balfe, Braham, and many other artists of note in their time, will recall a flood of recollections. It was a delicate task for Madame Moscheles to select from the diaries in reference to living persons, but her extracts have been judiciously made. Moscheles writes fairly of what is called the "Music of the Future" and its disciples, and his judgments on Herr Wagner, Dr. Liszt, Rubinstein, Dr. von Bülow, Litolf, &c., whether as composers or executants, are in a liberal spirit. He recognizes cheerfully the talents of our native artists, Sir Sterndale Bennett, Mr. Macfarren, Madame Arabella Goddard, Mr. John Barnett, Mr. Hullah, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. A. Sullivan, &c. The celebrities with whom Moscheles came in contact, and of whom we get a passing glimpse, include Sir Walter Scott, the late Sir George Sinclair, who was on the same form at Harrow with Byron and Sir Robert Peel, Alsager, who introduced the posthumous quartets of Beethoven, the late Duke of Cambridge, the Bunsens, Louis Philippe, the Emperor Napoleon the Third, Humboldt, Henry Heine, F. Kind (who wrote the libretto for Weber's 'Der Freischütz'), Thomas Moore, Count Nesselrode, the Duchess of Orleans, Zelter, Prof. Wolff, &c. Indeed, the two volumes are full of amusing anecdotes.

The life of Moscheles presented no vicissitudes, no struggles for fame and fortune. He made the customary tours of a show pianist through the chief capitals of musical Europe. He was uniformly successful in his early days as a *bravura* performer, and he had misgivings in his own mind whether he was quite right, in his transition period, in adopting the classical school. But posterity will not accept this distrust of his natural gifts. The complete catalogue of his compositions at the close of the book justifies his claim to be included in the category of great musicians. His early pianoforte pieces were the precursors of the manipulation which Thalberg created and made famous. Moscheles lived long enough to see that his *cheval de bataille*, 'The Fall of Paris,' which, half a century since, taxed the powers of the first pianists of the period, was only child's play in comparison with the present calls on digital dexterity. But his works will not be forgotten; whether in the school or in the concert-room the name of Moscheles will always be remembered. His numbered works extend to Op. 142, whilst there are thirty-one various compositions unnumbered. How he found time to have written so much music during his residence in London is inconceivable, looking at the number of hours he devoted each day to teaching. His leaving London was a great loss. We fear that his experiences as a Director of the Philharmonic Society vexed him sorely. He joined the Committee when he stood alone in it as a musical reformer. He in vain tried to put an

end to the standstill policy of his colleagues,—professors who had not his knowledge, his experience, and his real love of art, but who made use of the Society as a stepping-stone for private purposes and for profit. Against the dominant system Moscheles, who was backed in his endeavours by the *Athenæum*, vainly protested and struggled; but, had he lived to have read the Philharmonic programmes of last season, he would have seen in them the triumph of the principles he so earnestly advocated years ago. The interest of the professional career of Moscheles is centered in Vienna, in London, and in Leipzig. He left England in 1846, and his last visit here was paid in 1866, when he was present at the Handel Festival in the Crystal Palace, of which he writes:—"Costa steered his ship very cleverly through the giant rocks of this locality, and Titiens, with her colossal voice, sang splendidly. The effect at times of the double chorus was so thrilling, that I thought to myself, 'Fancy old Handel standing and conducting his gigantic works in this gigantic place!'"

The memory of Moscheles, as a husband, a father, and a friend, will be cherished with affection. On the closing day of 1869 he takes leave of the year in these words,—“My thoughts were turned towards the Creator, who, after my long and laborious career, has brought me to the winter of my existence; and, tended by my faithful Charlotte, linked by the chain of love to all my family, I find, although an invalid, quiet and comfort.” The 1st of March, 1870, was the forty-fifth anniversary of his wedding day. He took part in the home fête—he played for the last time; on the 2nd, he was seen at the Gewandhaus rehearsal. It was the last occasion on which he was out of doors. Let the widow describe, in her own simple and touching language, his final moments: “In his last illness, Moscheles, the best of fathers, husbands, sons, and friends, faced death with calm confidence, and retained his cheerfulness unto the last moment of his life. On the 10th of March, 1870, when the angel of death hovered over the sick man's chamber, Moscheles still had an affectionate smile of recognition for the dear ones around him. His faith failed not when the hour of departure was at hand, and he died, as he had lived, in peace, and in the fear and love of God.”

#### 'LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.'

WITH all due respect for the vocal and dramatic ability displayed by Mdlls. Schneider and Garait, MM. Dupuis, Grenier, Kopp, Couderc, Baron, and Gardel, we must say that the amateurs who heard these artists at the Variétés in Paris, in April, 1867, in the original cast of 'La Grande Duchesse de Gérolstein,' came to the conclusion, last Wednesday night, at the St. James's Theatre, that the present performance has never been surpassed. Mdlls. Desclauzas was *La Grande Duchesse*; Mdlls. Pauline Luigini, *Wanda*; M. Mario-Widmer, *Fritz*; M. Jolly, *Le Prince Paul*; M. Charlier, *Le Baron Puck*; M. Leroy, *Le General Boum*; M. Ernotté, *Le Baron Grog*; M. Noël, *Nepomuc*. Those who remembered the English adaptation at Covent Garden Theatre, in November, 1867, were not a little surprised at the different aspect presented by this truly Offenbachian burlesque opera. For our artists and managers, the representation by M. Humbert's troupe is a useful study, proving, as it does, how a company can be trained, from the principals down to the lowest subordinates, to work together to secure an efficient *ensemble*, no one striving to monopolize, or, to use the theatrical term, to take the stage to himself or herself. More



continuous merriment, from first to last, has not been provoked by any previous production of the Director's. 'La Grande Duchesse' is M. Offenbach's masterpiece in operatic parody, and will remain a permanent favourite wherever it may be given, for the libretto of MM. Meilhac and Ludovic Halévy is full of fun, and the situations have been set by the composer with an unceasing flow of spirits. He turns humorously to account the themes from grand operas, whilst ever and anon piquant melodies of his own charm the ear. But the claim made for him that he invented *opéra-bouffe*, and the allegation that he never forsook any other style for his present one, are both quite unfounded. M. Offenbach, after studying in the Conservatoire in Paris, completed his musical education in his own country, Germany. He returned to Paris, as a violoncellist of the classical school, in 1842. He was a disciple of Bach and Beethoven, Haydn and Handel, Mozart and Mendelssohn—hence his orchestral acquirements. When he was nominated conductor at the Théâtre Français, it was as a classic. It was only when he became master at his own theatre (the Bouffes-Parisiens) that he began to be a musical parodist, beginning with La Fontaine's Fables. This was in 1855; but in December, 1849, M. Ambroise Thomas, as we have often said, originated *opéra-bouffe* in its present form, by the production of 'Le Caïd,' which made his name, and also that of Madame Ugalde. Every burlesque notion of M. Offenbach is subsequent in date to the 'Caïd'; but he is the classic who has turned parodist, whilst M. Thomas is the parodist who is now a classic; for has he not given us, after his own fashion, 'Hamlet' and 'Mignon'? and is he not now the successor of Cherubini and Auber as Principal of the Paris Conservatoire? M. Offenbach is not, therefore, the founder of the *opéra-bouffe* school; nor can M. Hervé, M. Émile Jonas, M. Léo Delibes, and M. Lecocq be fairly charged with being imitators of M. Offenbach; they, as he has done, have simply followed in the wake of M. Ambroise Thomas, and the latter has only been an imitator of the Italian and Spanish burlesque operatic composers.

M. Humbert announces his benefit for this evening (Saturday) with the two first acts of 'La Grande Duchesse' and the second act of 'La Fille de Madame Angot.' It is not quite certain that it will be the last night of the season, as had been announced; but the Director has provided a varied programme since he began. We have had 'Les Brigands,' 'La Belle Hélène,' 'Les Braconniers,' and 'La Grande Duchesse' of M. Offenbach, and 'La Fille de Madame Angot' and 'Les Cent Vierges' of M. Charles Lecocq. M. Humbert has in preparation for Brussels, and doubtless for subsequent importation here, 'Le Roi d'Yvetot,' by M. Léon Vasseur (composer of 'La Timbale d'Argent' and 'La Petite Reine'); 'Le Chignon d'Or,' by M. Émile Jonas; 'La Belle Imperia' and 'Girofla,' both by M. Charles Lecocq.

#### ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MRS. GLADSTONE must have found distributing the medals and prizes to the students in the Royal Academy of Music, last Saturday afternoon, an agreeable task; and the ceremonial was altogether a pleasant one to witness. The Medallists, males as well as females, seemed as proud of their honours as the more fortunate winners of Scholarships and Exhibitions. Miss Emma L. Beasley has gained the Westmorland Scholarship; Miss Florence Baglehole the Cipriani Potter Exhibition; Mr. Eaton Fanning won the Mendelssohn Scholarship; and Master T. A. Mattnay the Sterndale Bennett Scholarship. There are four substantial prizes. The silver and bronze medals, books, and letters of commendation, were so plentiful as to suggest the idea that nearly all the pupils have been rewarded for their successful studies. Besides the public distribution, there was a concert, given at the Hanover Square Rooms, and conducted by Mr. Walter Macfarren, with a band comprising former and present students, having M. Sainton and Mr.

H. Weist Hill as principal violins. It was natural that the Committee of Management, in concocting the programme, should introduce the names of experienced artists formerly pupils at the Tenterden Street institution, as well as those of the present aspirants for artistic fame. We doubt, however, whether this kind of concert affords a good opportunity of appreciating the system of tuition pursued in the Academy. There is one positive objection to it, and that is, the pretentious mention, in the scheme, of isolated movements of symphonies by pupils, conducted by themselves. No good can arise from executing these movements detached from the epic of orchestral composition,—the grand symphony,—which ought to be regarded in its entirety, and not in the shape of a fragmentary portion. It may be assumed that the masters of the young symphonists take care that their productions undergo revision, and, perhaps, something more; but it would be better, if we must have these orchestral show-pieces, that more modest names were employed—such as a *rondo*, a *caprice*, or a *fantasia*; but do not let the word "symphony" be used. We might just as well have the pupils trying to write a grand opera, when they are not qualified to write an operetta. We must also protest against the vocal pieces selected for the young beginners. Why not test the range and register of their voices in simple airs, instead of subjecting the singers to the trying ordeal of attempting to execute the most difficult divisions, and to declaim compositions exacting the highest order of intellect and power? We doubt, also, whether any advantage can accrue from giving publicity to these crude displays. It is certain that, to our art-students, premature praise has proved most prejudicial. Persuaded that they know everything, and that they have nothing more to learn, they ruin the finest organs through not understanding the true principles on which singing is based, or how the voice can be produced in a way calculated to secure its preservation. The Academy has certainly not been fortunate in the rearing of singers. Those who have acquired great fame have had to study beyond the precincts of the institution after they had gone through a certain course of instruction. As regards instrumentalists, the Royal Academy has been successful, especially with the pianists. Such players as Miss Baglehole, Miss Pamphilon, Miss Curtis, Miss Conolly, Mr. W. Fitton, and Mr. Eaton Fanning, who were heard last Saturday, reflect credit on their respective teachers.

The most important part of the proceedings was, however, the reading of a Report, by the Principal of the Academy, Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, in which we find an official confirmation of the statement published, some weeks since, in the *Athenæum*, that the negotiations with the Musical Committee of the Society of Arts, for joining in the formation of a National Training School of Music had proved a failure. Sir W. S. Bennett stated that the Academy has never been in a more prosperous condition, whether as regards the number of the students, or the amount of musical talent which they exhibit. This is a pleasing announcement, the more so when we consider the struggles of the institution since its establishment, in 1822, and remember that the only support from the State is a vote of 500*l.* per year. But when the Report adds that the present accommodation in Tenterden Street is sufficient for musical students, and that the resources of the Academy would have been called upon to aid in the erection of an edifice as an appendage to the Royal Albert Hall, we feel that a wider treatment of the subject is required than a few words in a Report. The necessity for the formation of a National Training School of Music, on the same basis as that of Continental Conservatories, is now recognized so universally, and the scheme is so certain to be carried out, that we fear the Managing Committee of the Royal Academy have taken a narrow-minded view of the question, and are not aware of the formidable opposition which they will meet with. The general public will not tolerate, in the present advanced stage of musical knowledge, the Academy remaining a close borough—a mere family affair

amongst a few professors. The great aim of a Conservatoire abroad is to secure free instruction in every branch of the art, and that is the principle aimed at in the proposed appendage to the Royal Albert Hall. We fear that the Committee in Tenterden Street have not calculated consequences, but they may rest assured of the fact, that State support, in the way of subvention, will be eventually extended to the Training School, where the education will be free, and will not be continued to an institution in which the cost of tuition is so great, and where the artistic results are not what they ought to be.

#### Musical Gossip.

SIGNORA CARLOTTA PATTI (sister of Madame Adelina Patti) has been engaged by M. Rivière for the Covent Garden concerts. This artiste appeared some seasons at the Royal Italian Opera, but, owing to an unfortunate lameness, discontinued her operatic career, and has since travelled as a concert-singer over almost the whole world.

THE 'Symphonic Fantasia,' by M. Devin-Davivier, based on the themes in his opera 'Deborah' ('The Highland Widow'), produced at the Opéra Comique in Paris, was executed under his direction at one of the Alexandra Park daily concerts on the 25th ult., and proves that the composer is a thorough master of all the varied resources of orchestration, and that he possesses, at the same time, the gift of melodious imagery. He has skilfully turned to account the skill of the players of the wood instruments in solos for clarinet, oboe, and Cor Anglais. One portion of the fantasia is a *notturno*, which is really as ingenious in treatment as it is charming in effect. The composer was deservedly complimented with a call at the close of his scholarly and interesting work. A movement (*allegretto scherzando*) from his Symphony in G made a favourable impression at a former concert.

THE accidental omission of a line, in the last paragraph but two of the article headed "The Italian Opera Season," will convey the notion that Rossini's 'Moise' (Zora) is dependent on a first-class *prima donna*. This is not the case, as for the soprano parts, Anai, Sinaide and Marie, there would be no difficulty to find adequate representatives; but it is not easy to meet with a tenor who could sing the music of Aménophis, and of basses who could execute the florid passages in 'Moise' and 'Pharaon.' The race of singers who possess sufficient flexibility to interpret the Rossinian roulades is almost extinct, for we have no Rubini, Mario, or Tamberlik, no Ronconi, Tamburini, or Lablache. We know, in fact, but of one artist in London this season who can claim the credit of executing divisions like the artists of former days, and that is Signor Agnesi, who is a Belgian, but who proved in Assur ('Semiramide') that he was perfect master of the scales.

MR. CARL and Madame Parepa-Rosa, who have had much experience in operatic tours through the United States, will commence next month a prolonged visit to the English provinces, with operas in English, taking, in turn, Manchester, Liverpool, Bradford, Sheffield, Birmingham, Nottingham, Bristol, Brighton, Dublin, &c. This travelling *troupe* will comprise seventy persons—band, chorus, and principals. Mr. Rosa, who is an accomplished violinist, will be the Musical Director and Conductor. The chief singers will be Madame Vaneri, Miss Rose Hersee, and Miss Blanche Cole, soprani; Miss Lucy Franklein, Miss San Martino, Miss Lewis, and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, contralti; Messrs. W. Castle, F. Chanerson, and De Solla, tenori; and Messrs. A. Cook, A. Howell, A. Stevens, and S. Campbell and Signor Mottino, baritones and basses. The *répertoire* will include Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' and 'Marriage of Figaro'; Weber's 'Der Freischütz'; M. Gounod's 'Faust'; Herr Flotow's 'Marta'; Donizetti's 'Lucrezia Borgia'; Auber's 'Crown Diamonds'; Balfe's 'Rose of Castile'; 'Satanella,' and 'Bohemian Girl'; Verdi's 'Trova-tore'; Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's 'May Queen';

an American opera, 'The Doctor of Alcantara,' &c. It is not impossible that this company may prove the nucleus of a National Opera-house in London, during the period when there are no Italian and French theatres open here. Madame Parepa-Rosa will re-appear on the lyric stage so soon as her health permits.

THE performances of operas in English this week at the Crystal Palace, under the direction of Mr. Manns, have been, Herr Flotow's 'Marta' and Donizetti's 'Elisir d'Amore,' sustained by the Misses Blanche Cole and A. Thirlwall; Messrs. Maas and Gaynor, tenors; Messrs. Fox, H. Corri, &c., basses.

THE admirers of the works of Cherubini will learn with interest that his fine opera, 'Les Deux Journées,' will be soon revived at the Paris Opéra Comique, where it was produced in 1800. M. Jules Barbier has undertaken the task of re-arranging the libretto, in order to introduce four additional pieces by the composer, extracted from his other works, 'Ifigenia in Aulide,' 'Adriano in Serva,' 'Isabelle,' and 'Blanche de Provence.' 'Les Deux Journées,' under the title of 'The Water-carrier,' remains permanently in the *répertoire* of the chief opera-houses in Germany. The Italian adaptation at Drury Lane Theatre last year was given one night and has never been reproduced. It is one of those splendid scores which grow upon the public by repetition, like the 'Der Freischütz,' which was a failure here at the first representation.

HÉROLD's 'Zampa' is one of those operas which belong to the baritone tenor,—a *timbre* peculiar to the French tenors, like Chollet, who was the original representative. M. Melchissédech, who has a baritone voice, is now playing the part with success at the Opéra Comique, in Paris.

THE proprietors of the Salle Ventadour (the Italian Opera-house in Paris), which has been restored and redecored, have resolved to put the lease up to auction, finding that nothing has come out of the numerous negotiations to re-open the theatre with an Italian troupe.

THE operatic representations at the Renaissance in Paris will be commenced on the 5th of September, with four works from the *répertoire* of M. Offenbach, who is setting for the same theatre M. Sardou's piece, 'Les Premières Armes de Figaro.'

"It was eleven years on the 21st of July," states the *Revue et Gazette Musicale*, "since Count Walewski, the Minister of State, laid the first stone of the new Grand Opera-house. Eleven years! *Tantôt moins erat!* And the laborious gestation is far from its conclusion." This is not to be wondered at, for the Legislature votes only a million of francs per year for the works. Ten additional millions are required. The re-construction of the Théâtre Lyrique has been commenced, for which 539,000 francs will be required; but the Paris municipality can only give 200,000 francs per annum out of the budget, so that two or three years will pass before the theatre is finished.

THE death, in Switzerland, of Ferdinand David, for so many years first violin *solo* of the Leipzig Gewandhaus, is announced. He was born at Hamburg in 1810, and retired only last year. He was a pupil of Spohr. One of David's scholars was Herr Joachim. The sister of David, the famed pianist, Madame Dulcken, died in London in 1850.

MADAME NILSSON, Mdlle. Torriani, Mdle. Maresi, Signori Campanini, Del Puente, Buonfratelli, MM. Capoul and Maurel, with Signor Muzio, the conductor, and Herr Maurice Strakosch, the director, will leave Liverpool on the 28th for their Transatlantic tour, to appear, first, at the Academy of Music in New York, on the 29th of September. The *troupe* of Herr Maretzka, including Madame Pauline Luca, Mdle. Murska, and Signor Tamberlik, will play at the Grand Opera-house in New York for a few weeks in September and October, prior to a tour in Mexico and the Havannah. Madame Adelina Patti will go to Russia in October next, to fulfil her engagement at St. Petersburg and Moscow.

THE complete title of the score of Herr Wagner's work, to be produced at Baireuth, as given in the copy at the Viennese Exhibition, is 'Der Ring der Nibelungen, ein Bühnenspiel für drei Tage und einen Vorabend, im Vertrauen auf den Deutschen Geist entworfen und zum Ruhme seines erhabenen Wohlthäters, des Königs Ludwig II. von Baiern vollendet, von Richard Wagner.' This title is both curious and contradictory: it is curious, inasmuch as, we presume, the composer is writing for Art, and Art is of no country; and therefore the confidence which he reposes on the German *Geist* ought to be extended to the Art-world; and it is contradictory, because we cannot reconcile the dedication to the King with the republican opinions of the musician. As for the three days and the preliminary evening which are to be devoted to the stage performance (*Bühnenspiel*), amateurs who propose to sit it out should go into training by hearing the 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Tristan und Isolde,' and the 'Meistersinger' on four successive days, and they will be then in the proper frame of mind to appreciate the 'Ring der Nibelungen.' It is a pity that a man of genius, as Herr Wagner is, has not common sense.

## DRAMA

### THÉÂTRE FRANÇAIS.

'CHEZ L'AVOCAT,' the new one-act comedy of M. Paul Ferrier, is, like the 'Revanche d'Iris' of the same author, a slight sketch of contemporary manners, such as the Parisians have christened by the term *saynète* (*sainète*) borrowed from the Spanish. It is written in *vers libres*,—an order of composition more suited, according to English ideas, to narrative than dramatic composition,—and contains three rôles, one of which may almost be considered silent. The scene is the ante-chamber of M. Ducanois, an *avocat*. While waiting for an audience, Hector Charveron explains to the public the cause of his presence. A few months ago, a gay and contented bachelor, he left Paris for Tréport, whence he returned married. Worn out already of matrimony, he has come to seek for a separation. A few moments after his arrival a lady is shown into the room. She is closely veiled, but her figure seems scarcely unfamiliar. Listening to the confession she makes, and scrutinizing her closely, Hector discovers she is his wife, who has come upon the same errand as himself. Recognition is followed by reproaches; and, after a sharp altercation as to which shall have the right of stating first his grievances, Madame, carried away by her annoyance, boxes her husband's ears. At this moment M. Ducanois enters, and the matter is referred to his arbitration. The cause of quarrel is stated. Everything connected with tastes and dispositions had been studied by the lovers before their marriage, but politics had, unfortunately, been forgotten. When too late, accordingly, they have made the lamentable discovery that, whereas "il était centre droit," "elle était centre gauche." In stating their relative grievances, love re-asserts his empire, and a reconciliation is brought about. Husband and wife then, thanking the lawyer for his services, which have consisted of silence, take their departure. Two ominous words are then spoken by M. Ducanois—"An revoir." The trifle was admirably interpreted by M. Coquelin and Mdle. Sarah Bernhardt. The rôle of the lawyer was taken by M. Joliet.

### 'ARKWRIGHT'S WIFE.'

Lavender Sweep, July 29, 1873.

A RECENT reference in your columns to the play of 'Arkwright's Wife,' lately produced at Leeds and Manchester, with my name as sole author, renders it necessary for me to say that the name of Mr. John Saunders should have been coupled with mine, and would have been so coupled but for a misadventure in connexion with the printing of the bills, for which I was not responsible, and which I have lost no time in setting right.

The use of the story of Arkwright for dramatic purposes was suggested by the employment of the subject in an historical tale by Mr. John Saunders; and it was an understanding between us that our names should appear as *collaborateurs* in the drama; and they will so appear in future.

TOM TAYLOR.

### Dramatic Gossip.

MISS BRADDON is now engaged in writing a new drama, in which Mr. and Mrs. Rousby will appear during the coming autumn, at the Princess's Theatre. The new play will be written in blank verse.

THE Princess's Theatre will open on the 16th instant, with 'Manfred' and a fairy extravaganza, by Mr. Albery, entitled 'The Will of Wise King Kino.' Mr. Charles Dillon will play Manfred.

THE Globe Theatre will re-open with a four-act drama, entitled 'Chivalry,' by Mr. Richard Leq, the author of 'Ordeal by Touch.'

MR. WYBERT REEVE is about to give, in the principal cities of America, a series of representations of Count Fosco, in 'The Woman in White.'

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S arrangement of 'Hamlet' has been produced at Manchester. Miss Marion Terry made a successful *début* as Ophelia.

THE *Revue et Gazette des Théâtres* announces that an English company, under the direction of Mr. Williams Scott, will appear forthwith at the Théâtre de l'Athénée, in Shakespearean tragedy and in ballet. Has Mr. Williams Scott discovered a new Kean, who can supplement Richard III. with Harlequin?

SOME projects of reform in the Comédie Française will, it is said, be brought, at the instance of the Ministre des Beaux Arts, before the Commission des Théâtres in Paris. These will concern the *Comité de Lecture*, and the right to a retiring pension of every *Sociétaire* who has seen thirty years' service.

'LE VALET DU DIABLE,' a drama of M. P. Lesguillon, a well-known journalist, has been produced at the Théâtre du Château d'Eau, during a brief intercalary season now progressing at that theatre. It is the work of an inexperienced hand, combining extravagant incident with commonplace treatment. A young goatherd, of uncertain parentage, known as Satanio, enters, as a servant, the family of a baron, who has wronged the daughter of his benefactor. Under the influence of this bucolic Mephistopheles, the baron, and all participants in his wrong-doing, proceed from bad to worse, until the revenge of Satanio is as complete as that of his predecessor, Le Comte de Monte Cristo. The representation of this play was not much higher than its literary claims.

THE Variétés theatre re-opens this week with 'Les Brigands,' which will be followed by a vaudeville of M. Boccage, 'Voyageurs pour Vienne,' and 'Commandant-Franchard,' a *comédie-vaudeville* of M. Deslandes.

THE Odéon will re-open with 'La Jeunesse de Louis XIV.,' a drama of Alexandre Dumas, first given some years ago at Brussels. Among the interpreters are included Mesdames Émilie Broisat and Ch. Colas.

'ANGE BOSANI,' a drama of MM. Bergerat and Sylvestre, and 'Cache-cache,' a comedy of M. Pericaud, have been produced at the Vaudeville.

THE programme of the Théâtre de la Renaissance, with which it will re-open next month, consists of 'Pomme d'Api,' a one-act comedy of MM. Halévy and Busnach; 'Chouffleur! restera chez Lui,' by MM. Crémieux and Halévy; and 'La Permission de Dix Heures,' by MM. Mélesville and Carmouche. The music to these novelties will be by M. Offenbach.

M. HOSTEIN has taken, for a year, the management of the unfortunate Théâtre du Châtelet, which will probably re-open with 'Benvenuto Cellini.'

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. W. H.—Dr. E.—A Seven Years' Reader.—Miss B.—M. C. R.—S. Wentworth.—J. S.—F. F.—received.



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Superior Home-hair do., at 2d. per lb.....	3 7 6	4 0 0	4 13 6
Best White do. at 3s. 3d. per lb.....	4 5 0	5 7 0	6 0 0

FEATHER PILLOWS, 3s. 6d. to 14s.; Bolsters from 6s. to 25s. 6d.  
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Blankets, Counterpanes, and Sheets in every variety.

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WASHSTANDS.....	3 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.
Good Maple or Oak.....	12s. 6d.	20s. 6d.	24s. 6d.
Best Polished Pine.....	38s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	38s. 6d.
Mahogany, Circular Marble tops.....	28s. 6d.	38s. 6d.	38s. 6d.
Best do. Square Marble tops.....	63s. 6d.	70s. 6d.	87s. 6d.
DRAWERS.....			
Good Maple or Oak.....	3 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.
Best Polished Pine.....	87s. 6d.	72s. 6d.	90s. 6d.
Best Mahogany.....	73s. 6d.	98s. 6d.	130s. 6d.
DRESSING TABLES.....			
Good Maple or Oak.....	3 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.	4 ft.
Best Polished Pine.....	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.	37s. 6d.
Best Mahogany, Drawers.....	45s. 6d.	47s. 6d.	55s. 6d.
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Good Maple or Oak.....	4 ft.	4 ft. 6 in.	5 ft.
Best Polished Pine.....	100s. 6d.	110s. 6d.	127s. 6d.
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American Ash, Birch, Pitch Pine, &c., in proportion.			

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.			
Mahogany Chairs, covered in leather, stuffed horsehair.....	39s. 6d.	35s. 6d.	42s. 6d.
Mahogany Couches.....	100s. 6d.	170s. 6d.	210s. 6d.
Mahogany Dining Tables, telescopic action, size 5 ft. by 4 ft.....	135s. 6d.	150s. 6d.	190s. 6d.
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With Plate-glass backs.....	43 10s.	410 0s.	411 10s.
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The Blades are all of the finest steel.	Table Knives.	Dessert Knives.	Carvers per Pair.
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34 do. balance do.....do.	20 0	18 0	7 0
34 do. do.....do.	33 0	24 0	8 0
34 do. fine Ivory do.....do.	37 0	28 0	10 0
34 do. extra large do.....do.	40 0	30 0	10 6
4 do. finest African Ivory do.....do.	45 0	36 0	15 0
Do. with silver ferules.....do.	46 0	38 0	18 0
Do. with silver blades.....do.	45 0	42 0	18 6
Nickel electro-silvered handles.....do.	25 0	19 0	7 6

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40 by 24 by 30..... 6 10 0 40 by 30 by 30..... 7 13 0  
45 by 27 by 30..... 7 17 0 45 by 30 by 30..... 8 0 0  
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